

### Quantum chemistry - atoms, wave model.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron\\_cloud](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron_cloud)

*Atomic orbitals are the basic building blocks of the atomic orbital model (alternatively known as the electron cloud or wave mechanics model), a modern framework for visualizing the submicroscopic behavior of electrons in matter. In this model the electron cloud of a multi-electron atom may be seen as being built up (in approximation) in an electron configuration that is a product of simpler hydrogen-like atomic orbitals. The repeating periodicity of the blocks of 2, 6, 10, and 14 elements within sections of the periodic table arises naturally from the total number of electrons that occupy a complete set of s, p, d and f atomic orbitals, respectively.*

This is easy to remember. electrons do not spin around the nucleus, instead they are more like attached by 'strings,' and they do 'bounce' a little. if you were to observe the electrons clouds, you will find that photons affect electrons by making them change states. the orbitals also have a set number of electrons orbiting them. basically, the orbitals are named by the energy type, subshell type and number of electrons.

The electrons in the orbitals can be remembered or calculated, so, if someone tells you there are x orbitals in a atom, you can work out what they are and which subshell it is from, and, which type of atom it is. you can do this by taking the number of electrons and counting upwards from 1, 5, 16, 37, 72, 77, 86 and 118. these will tell you what type it is, and how many subshells it has.

### My economic theory regarding salaries and taxation.

MY theory of raising state salaries and then taxing them at more points leads me to believe that the state will make more money if it pays the people that work for it more. i hope nobody minds me using my own country south africa as an example?

Okay, if you pay a million public servants 10000 rand a month, what will the bring back in taxation? so, we take 1000000 by 10000 to get 10 billion rands a month paid out. then, they get to income tax, which is about thirty percent for ten thousand rand, coming to let's say 3 billion coming back. then the people have 6 billion left to spend. they all spend like one thousand rand a month on food, which comes to about 1 billion, let's say, a month. taxation on that is very low, so, the state only makes let's say five percent of that back, meaning they get back 50 million rands. then, the people that sell the bread get paid, leading to a total of let's say 3000 rand a month, taxation at ten percent means they give 300 by 3000 leads to a total of 900000 rand a month in taxes.

This means, every time at a mark the state pays salaries, it makes at least ten percent back, and then to feed that ninety percent, another ten percent of their salary. this means they pay like twenty percent the whole way through on income tax and food taxes.

Then, there is taxation for the next set of 'suppliers.' these will spend all the money on something, and, as a luxury, other than food, they will probably pay another ten percent. as well as that, everybody puts money into the bank first, where it grows. but, back to the main thing, where taxation happens. if the luxuries come to thirty percent of their salaries, then you can raise it to fifty percent being collected in taxes on what you gave out.

Then, comes the taxation on health insurance, but that is very low amount of

people, so let's say that 1000 000 people all send like five percent of their salaries on it? that is another five percent out of to percent of the country, coming to a total of 0.5 percent, so let's leave it out? there is no problem with planning to fail, as you know that is pessimistic, and nobody should be optimistic in collecting of money.

So, what else do people spend their money on? in south africa, people pay for service delivery, but the service delivery people get paid too. let's say that is collecting another two percent, coming to a total of fifty two percent.

Okay, now everybody has spent on their foods, luxuries and income, coming to a total of fifty percent collected right back. this is only the 'first cycle' though, so, it would be good to look at how many cycles there are, and how much they decrease each cycle.

So, the next one would see the money being collected moving hands. this leaves the country with all that money minus the taxation, leaving them with fifty percent of their salary too. what else do people spend money on? does it get taxed?

Let's say that this was for the first week? then there is a second week, out of four, leading me to believe that fifty percent of fifty percent equals 25 percent, so, it leads to seventy five percent. then, fifty percent of twenty five percent equals 12 percent, so we are at 87 percent being collected back. then, half of 12 equals 6 percent, leading to a grand total of 93 percent being taxed back to the state.

Now, that is only the first cycle still regarding the supply and demand chain. can people spend more than they have? they always do! each month the salary is paid to the people and each month all that money is accounted for, with let's say 7 percent going to the bank. if the second time the money changes hands, from one person or service to the next, they also get taxed. let's say that the person who get's 10 000 rand a month buys a bottle of wine, then the person who sells the wine also buys something, and the person they buy something from buys something... as you cans see there are lots of changing of hands within the four weeks cycle.

This means, that, the more money that is paid out, the more money the country will have each month. this is evident with the gdp bill aswell, as, the money in the country grows each month - but is this just mere inflation? if the country was to raise prices on all of it's products and stuff, we must discern if the amounts paid are equal to the rate of inflation, and, if the rates of pay exceed inflation, then the country is growing.

### **Fund raising for the state.**

I have, in the past, showed ways that businesses and public companies can make money. i also made a nine point plan for the state, but let's try to make some more?

[1]If the state was to act as a middle man in a lot of things, they could out buy the opposition companies in amounts of goods or wares, and then make a killing off of selling it. this unfair advantage would put a lot of businesses out of work though, but, the tax rate is only fourteen percent on what they make on those goods that are sold and bought. these people could go do something else, and, the state could collect more money.

[2]If the state was to sell trade incentive documents to other countries - with tax cuts on imports and exports - they could sell directly the companies that are importing or exporting in addition to the bulk buying power they have.

[3]Then, the state could also try to increase taxation on big business. the more they make, after a certain point, the more they will pay to the state in form of a sort of tax. this will be in addition to the super tax and will be like a capital gains tax. this will encourage people to invest their money in more businesses that get them more relaxation of the laws - the more businesses you start or own, the less you will pay to the state in the form of taxes. this will not let people sit on their money, so to speak.

[4]If the state was to build more state buildings, they could include the worth of their buildings into how much money the state should have. this is because each building adds to the worth of a country the same way every building adds to the worth of a company.

[5]The state could rent farms to people too poor to buy farms. they could say that people may rent farms for a lesser yet costly amount, the people could farm there for a year or season, and then pay their monthly dues. this will lead to money that is in the bank, being invested in the market, coming out of the bank that hordes money to bring it into circulation where it changes hands and collects taxes each time it changes hands.

[\*]That is what we need to do, find a way to get the money out of the banks and into circulation!

[6]Other ways the state could bring the money out of the banks, is to incite the banks themselves. if the banks were to start businesses, or lend money to people that will, the money will not disappear on the market. money in the market, well... it exists in credit one moment, then disappears the next when money is lost due to selling of their shares. the money literally disappears, as, it only exists as 'confidence' in a company or a market. the less confidence in a company, the less it will be worth, the less the money of it's country will be worth, although these are slight fractions of percentages, they add up. for this reason, the state should buy up all the companies in it's home they can, as, then the confidence will stay stable and grow slowly due to inflation. this prevents a market crash, of course.

[7]If the state was to sell shares in it's parties, it would answer to another person, and this might be illegal. all the same, they could rent out power each month to the people that have the finances to support them, and, then these people could have perks from the state and have a slight say in where the countries attention is spent, like in promoting their own businesses.

[8]Then, the state could also try to make measures that lead to inflation to settle it's debt. if you have a hundred dollar debt one month, you could add a few zeroes to the currency, pay the debt off - as it remains the same during that month - then cut the zeroes off again. there is very little inflation if the state keeps the money, spending it on whatever they like will not lead to inflation - it is only when the people have more money to spend on foods and luxuries that there is inflation.

[9]If the state wants to get more money out of the bank into circulation, then it needs to it could tax the bank capital gains tax. this will force the bank into many smaller branches to make sure it does not reach this total, or, make the banks invest more in businesses. that is where all the money is, in the bank! if the bank was to be given incentives to invest locally, then they would need to tax banks for

investing from lands afar all over the globe. this is what happened in china, where they had a greater return rate, and, that made everybody want to spend money there. this means, when they sell their businesses, the money goes down globally, as then lots of money disappears.

[10]If the state was to open it's own businesses, then it would be able to satisfy itself. it should look to what they use, like paper, for example, and cars and petrol and computers, and then open a direct business between the raw materials and end product. they could blanket this company into one company, and keep all the shares in it. it might cost a lot to set up, but it will save the country in the long run.

Then the state could try to open a new federal reserve bank. then, they could lend money from the reserve bank at an interest rate they choose, and shut down the first bank. that will take away all their debt, as, it is the debt of the reserve bank.

### **Gold standard boost!**

I think there is more money in each country than the people and state realize. all the gold is an asset, ready to be traded for money if push comes to shove, so why not expand on the 'assets' of the country? like all the buildings, homes and land? this would give the state a lot more money to work with.

If there are 300 000 000 people living in america, then that means they have 60 000 000 homes more or less, and, if each home is worth 30 000 dollars, that comes to a whopping 1 800 000 000 000 - nearly 2 trillion more dollars! this could go a long way in development, building more infrastructure and housing and stuff, then that gets rolled into the worth of the country, and then there is even more money to do the same with.

For a country with fifty million people like mine, south africa, then there must be 50 000 000 people living in 10 000 000 homes and then each of these homes is worth 500 000 rand, then 5 000 000 000 000 000 rand more for the country to spend, as houses are more expensive in south africa. that would equal 500 000 000 000 000 dollars at least, more or less, as it is hard for me to figure out with all these zeroes. roll that into the state's worth! but, then again, it will only be a tenth that, coming to 50 000 000 000 as only five million people in south africa own good homes.

The problem with this is that the property market needs to be watched and incorporated into the gdp, but, that will spurn the state to build more homes in my country, where they are desperately needed.

### **'Borrowing' from the work force.**

If the state was to take into account that everybody should earn the minimum wage, they could take all the money for taxation on income tax for the whole country, and add that to the money of the country. this would be good to pay off debts, and then to stimulate the economy.

Say a typical person here in south africa earns 1000 rand a month, then they pay ten percent of that to the state each month, that would lead to 50 000 000 people by 1000 rand leading to another five trillion rands, or, five hundred billion dollars.

If the state wants to do this then they could do it constantly for the people. if

they will earn that in their life times, then the state may incorporate that into their generation of work force people.

### **People as assets.**

To get more money for the state, they should try to estimate the value of every person living in the country. if the country has a population of a thousand, then each of those people can work and produce wares. if each person was employed, there would be a greater gdp and more money for all, so, why not employ all of them?

First off, each person has value as a asset - an appreciating asset. this cannot be denied. if put to work they will be taxed, spend money and invest some money into the bank. well maybe not invest into the bank, but some will. if they are an asset, why not count on them? how much is a person worth? let's say that each person earns a thousand rand a month, and that leads to all their money being either spent, taxed or invested in the bank? this would mean that money will change hands more, lead to more taxation, more will be borrowed from the bank in the form of ph, and so forth. now, how do we employ the whole country?

Well, with that five trillion we just spoke about, we could build 'state factories' that pay the minimum wage. the problem in my country is that the ruling party will lose power as people learn things, and, then there will be less votes for the ruling party, which gets off on having people screaming for freedom and jobs. as soon as those needs are satisfied, there will be less votes for them, as people realize they have been holding out on them. the more uneducated they are, the more likely they are to say and support stupid things like the anc. but, with this money we generated from the worker's value, we could put them to work. so, it would be borrowing from the people to supply the people.

If the people all have jobs, there would be a need for housing, and, the anc is lazy at that too. the people, luckily, could afford to have their own thatch huts made from straw or something.

Then, there is also change from a liability to an asset. if we were to see that every person in the country was an asset instead of a liability then the country would be worth more too.

### **Other assets, like gold oil and diamonds.**

Along with gold in the country, the state should also count on the money in the state that belongs to people living in the state, as, it reflects that the state could give that money to another country because that country could issue the citizen with gold amounting to the total.

If the gold all over the world was put into one account, the account could be grouped with the financial monetary fund and collect. if all the gold belongs to the imf, or the world bank come that, then they could issue money to all the countries. then, they could also incorporate all the diamonds too, along with oil. this means, with the oil, that money will become more and more valuable as oil disappears, because the oil represents the value of the currency now, if your supply of oil goes down, the value of your money goes up. of course, if the money was taken away from the people, it would be making even more worth, but, i suggest that the less oil we have eventually, the more our money will be worth!

### **Feeding and housing.**

Maybe the best way to end hunger is to do it country by country? if the state was to feed them, maybe they would have to feed everybody? this could be combined into raising the tax rate and making food free. then they could raise the taxes further and house everybody, but how do we combine this? as soon as people have jobs they get houses it seems, or, jobs high paying enough at least.

To house everybody on a tight budget could be difficult. what i suggest instead of proper houses that the state gives out sleeping bags or thatched huts. they could simply give the poor the thatch to build their homes with. i know it is more hygienic than living in a shack.

Or, they could try to build houses en masse by teaching people to build their own houses. one builder for each community, and a lot of cement and bricks means a lot of housed people.

Then, if that doesn't sit well, they could try to make an import cost on containers from the docks - their crate things, these are pretty big, and can sleep a few people.

Or, they could try to feed everybody by going to the affected areas and giving out food coupons. of course, the state could demand that all the people be paid in a lot of coupons - worth more than they are selling for - then demand that they buy goods for the poor. if the middle classes, and even the poor classes, were to buy foods en masse for themselves and the poorest, then there would be less of a problem. the poorest could pick these goods up from a donation thing - in the shops, people could set aside some of their food for the poor? if they did that, then there wouldn't be any fear of being assaulted when they come around to their houses.

Of course, that might not work. so, if the state were to buy up what is left of season's produce, then they could feed the poorest that. this is the a grade stuff, but it is left overs. the bulk the state could buy could go a long way, and, they could let the state employees also buy these goods at a reduced price. so, the season's crops that don't go overseas or to the local supermarket could be bought by the state at a reduced cost in bulk, and sold to the people working for the state for a small fee, and, the money generated from this will cover feeding the hungry.

Well, if we can solve this without looking to the rich countries, it will fill the people with pride, and will also then be a 'separate state problem.'

If we were to just give out seeds, seeds from the vegetables for the people to plant, they could practice subsistence farming. actually, if all the subsistence farmers were to sell their goats and cattle to the few rich african businessmen that exist, they could move to the city with that money, or, stay in the wild. it is a sure thing that they got more than enough to go around, and everyone could share the goats milk and other things that the goats produce, as it is not theirs. with the money from the rich businessmen, they could buy wendy houses to stay in for the poorer people, and, then let the poorer people live in them if they look after the livestock and vegetables.

If the farmers were to want more good soil to plant their seeds in, they should rent a tractor to get to the good soil. this will make them much better off, or the state could help, so long as they remember to share.

Then there is famine in the squatter camps. this is not real famine, as they may go through bins to get food, but, it is not humane either. if you were to show a

starving refugee a squatter camp, they would run in there, no question, but let's try to get rid of all hunger? how about the squatters get given chickens that are not fit for consumption? actually, why doesn't the state tax the farmers of big farms half in money and half in livestock? then they could just give the poorest some chickens and cows - ones that are not up to grade. but, what will the livestock eat?

Okay, so you keep the livestock back on the farm so they can get fed, then donate some eggs and cattle food stuffs to the poorest once their days are done. nobody else wants a cow in their home or a chicken in their yard, but the squatters and the poorest do.

If there were some volunteer workers, they could go door to door in the city, or, in the fields, and get pollen and rub it together to make honey. this could be volunteer work or part of jail duty, and it is clean work, so it is comely.

Or, they could try to make state sponsored subsistence farms. if they were to set some land aside, get some thatch for housing, and then give them seeds or a few old cattle, they could live off that, but i suggest they move out to the homelands. just what are they using some of that land for anyways? whose land is it really?

Or, they could offer them jobs, as that will surely satisfy their needs. if they were to observe their human potential, and see where there is a need for improvements or needs themselves, in the city people want to be spoiled for choice, so they could offer them service delivery in exchange for food? if they could clean up the city all day long, they could get food, but only if every spot in the city is cleaned. no wait, this won't work, because there will always be traitors, and you cannot go with the help of a few servicing the many. but, service delivery is the way to go, as everyone in the city demands services.

So, they could form micro communities. this will see the one squatter making a blanket out of odds and ends, or many blankets. then there will be one guy with chickens eating grubs in the camp, and he could sell the eggs. then another guy could have a hair clippers to cut hair with. then another person could make wine, and yet another could make cooked food on their low cost stove. then, there could be someone that looks after the children, and yet another to have a spade and dig for water or what have yous. then, there could also be a person that is going into town to sell something that they made, like eggs, and they buy dough ingredients for the 'baker.' can you see where this is leading? this would be getting organized, as i call it.

### **Mechanical engineering - spurs, bevels and worms.**


I have been looking at a general mechanical engineering textbook for first year students, and have found that the tables and diagrams are quite a mess! if we were to revise these into a simpler format, then it would be much easier to learn, yes?

Now, if you got three classifications of things, nuts and gears and all that jazz, then there must be a simpler way of looking at it, as, in my experience, there is always an easier way of doing modern things - revising it into an even more modern 'thing.'


 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gear>

*Spur gears or straight-cut gears are the simplest type of gear. They consist of a cylinder or disk with the teeth projecting radially, and although they are not straight-sided in form (they are usually of special form to achieve constant drive ratio, mainly involute), the edge of each*

*tooth is straight and aligned parallel to the axis of rotation. These gears can be meshed together correctly only if they are fitted to parallel shafts.*

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bevel>

*A bevelled edge refers to an edge of a structure that is not perpendicular to the faces of the piece. The words bevel and chamfer overlap in usage; in general usage they are often interchanged, while in technical usage they may sometimes be differentiated as shown in the image at right. A bevel is typically used to soften the edge of a piece for the sake of safety, wear resistance, or aesthetics; or to facilitate mating with another piece.*

 Quote by: <http://science.howstuffworks.com/transport/engines-equipment/gear5.htm>

*Worm gears are used when large gear reductions are needed. It is common for worm gears to have reductions of 20:1, and even up to 300:1 or greater.*

Now we know what we are talking about, yes? the spurs use the bevels to 'mate' with other things, and the worms are there for gear reduction, or, getting more out of your gears without paying the price. the central thing here is the spurs, which are actually used as gears and then the bevels or worms might be used.

To know what sort of spur you have and whether it is a bevel or worm needed, if any, you need to be practical. if the spur has a notation of something, then you should look to your bevels or worms to see if there is similar notation there, and then you know they fit together. of course there are some exceptions, but, basically, if you know all the parts, then you can put it together. if the spur needs something, then you need to look for the 'similar' thing on the other parts.

Then, to get the torque right, you need to calculate the needs of the system - the stress put onto the system. ideally, every system or gear or whatever is taxed less than is supplied for, but, this may not be right in a test. this means you need to say greater than ">" and leave the stress relieving things on the left. this would see the right amount getting calculated and then improved upon. if you cannot work out the exact bearing on the structure, you need to go to the nearest whole number, then say greater then there.

## **Social work.**

We all need social workers of the country to oversee childcare, marriage counseling, service delivery and so forth. they may work at municipal centers or in the homelands to name a few places they can work. so, let's get to identifying core 'ingredients' to this 'degree.'

First, there are moral absolutes and human rights. moral absolutes include that everyone believes they are loved by someone, and that the person is right in the way they live. to find more of these, just think of things that people will always do, without exception - even mad people come that.

Then, there are human rights. here is a list of human rights:

 Quote by: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>  
Article 1.

*All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.*

Article 2.

*Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be*



*made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.*

*Article 3.*

*Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.*

*Article 4.*

*No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.*

*Article 5.*

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

*Article 6.*

*Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.*

*Article 7.*

*All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.*

*Article 8.*

*Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.*

*Article 9.*

*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.*

*Article 10.*

*Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.*

*Article 11.*

*(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.*

*(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.*

*Article 12.*

*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the*

*protection of the law against such interference or attacks.*

*Article 13.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.*

*(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.*

*Article 14.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.*

*(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.*

*Article 15.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.*

*(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.*

*Article 16.*

*(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.*

*(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.*

*(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.*

*Article 17.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.*

*(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.*

*Article 18.*

*Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.*

*Article 19.*

*Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.*

*Article 20.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.*

*(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.*

*Article 21.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through*

*freely chosen representatives.*

*(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.*

*(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.*

#### *Article 22.*

*Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.*

#### *Article 23.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.*

*(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.*

*(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.*

*(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.*

#### *Article 24.*

*Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.*

#### *Article 25.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.*

*(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.*

#### *Article 26.*

*(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.*

*(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.*

*(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.*

#### *Article 27.*

*(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.*

*(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.*

#### Article 28.

*Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.*

#### Article 29.

*(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.*

*(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.*

*(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.*

#### Article 30.

*Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.*

This is the 'core' of all social studies. these things may not be overlooked in favor of other things, as, they will be absolute in running the community or whatever it is you are doing.

#### **More on social work and law.**

If you were to achieve one of these posts, you need to know how to overcome most of the problems. if there is no electricity, you need to phone the local mayor and tell them. if they cannot help you, you must look through your rolodex and find someone that can, and, you need to be driven to work for the community that needs you. in no way should you ever slack off until people know of the 'offense.' once it is no longer your problem as you have relayed it to the next in the system, you should phone back to these places, or, phone on behalf of the people that are lounging around doing nothing. the community needs you, but think of it as if it is you that needs the community!

Basically, this is very easy with a lot of content. if you are to succeed as a social worker, you might work your way into the mayors office or even better.

Laws were covered in the previous post. if the laws contradict the un laws, then the un laws trump them. there should be no constitution, as, it takes away from the countries credibility. if the constitution goes into great detail, it is easy to skew the ends of justice with loopholes, and, will take a long time to learn. instead, kids should learn the un humanitarian laws and have practicals in ways to use them for themselves or their cases or problems. Then, they will be skilled in doing the job rather than reciting the lines of someone else's, or, some other entities ideals.

#### **Basics of biology.**

This is fairly easy to learn as you learn so much about it when you are young. if you were to breathe air in, it goes to your lungs, gets absorbed into your body, ends up in the blood stream, and gives oxygen to your cells. so it is not our lungs that need oxygen, it is the cells in our body. picture a empty sac getting air... what does that do?

To eat you need to absorb the same stuff into your bloodstream and then it feeds your cells proteins and stuff.

This is such an easy course if you remember these things, and, it is essential to medicine.

### Sine, cosine, tangent.

This has all to do with triangles. this is where the angles are measured either by length or angle values of a right angle triangle. this will be used a lot in trig.

Sine = opposite divided by hypotenuse. i remember this as the umbrella.

Cos = adjacent divided by hypotenuse. i remember this as the crocodile.

Tan = opposite divided by adjacent. i remember this as the hungry chick.

### Thermodynamics.

$$(dG)_{T,P} = \sum_i \mu_i dN_i .$$

This is a difficult looking equation! how do we make it simpler? I would say that if we know what the values are then we could easily distinguish the real calculations from the rubbish in there.

The answer is  $[D^{TP}]$  = the rest of the equation besides G is in there. if the equation has certain values, then they must be equal to everything minus the D, as it is on both sides. so, subtract all the ones you know besides  $D = \{D^{TP}\}$ , [divide by the nth root of TP} and make the rest equal G.

### Chemical affinity.

$$(dG)_{T,P} = \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{T,P} d\xi .$$

If we were to look at this equation, i bet half of you out there can't even see what the symbols mean? me neither, but let's get to work! how do we find the answer quickly? this assumes we know both d and g as they are inside the answer, as well as T and P. but, in this case, g is still not known, as it is said to be calculated by and finding the answer needs some fixing!

I would say the answer is G divided by that squiggle underneath it, then, to the power of T and P, which we know, and, then times d by the same squiggle. This means, G by d is the same as G/squiggle times by D/squiggle.

### Chemistry tips

When we are trying to remember what elements go where, it has always been a matter of parrot fashion, yes? if you were to have a guide to what they do, or where they go, that was easy to remember it would make it a lot easier. so, what bonds to what, and where does it start and end?

Hydrogen is the most basic element in the universe, as known, so all molecules should start with hydrogen, as it gathers the fastest, you could say, or, is very easy to bond to. then there is nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and so forth. these will make up the molecule, you could say. if you were to always start with hydrogen,

it bonds with all elements as it is in its own group on the periodic table. then, you must understand that nitrogen is poisonous, so will not bond with oxygen, as that is a living compound. with this in mind, you need to also understand that the elements should be present at each joint away from each other, or, in other words, they should be frequent but not joining to themselves. if they joined to themselves, there would be no chemistry!

Then, you need to know that there must be oxygen in any living thing. hydrogen and carbon are also important to the living things, so, they will be there too. nitrogen, even though poisonous, is also important to the system. they may also not repeat or touch each other unless there are a lot more of it, and, the lesser in number must be placed as if they were as far away from each other, while still looking as if they were part of a style.

### **Xhosa to english, and vice versa.**

A while ago, i tried to learn a few other languages. i found the easiest way to learn the language was to find key syllables that i could recognize, then cross that with a syllable from other other language. this is good for learning words! in my country south africa, there is a need for first or second language english from xhosa, as that is the language the natives speak. they would like to learn english.

There must be some universal laws to language though, i wonder if we can find some? if the laws include the vowels as a standard, then every word will have a vowel in it, yes? at least this is true in english. if we were to convert languages, they are all unique though, so i doubt we will find too many similarity. but, nevertheless, let's give it a go! let's take three languages? how about french, english and xhosa? let's start looking for patterns...

[1] [english] a man, [xhosa] indoda, [french] un homme.

Where are the patterns here? i suggest we look at syllables. a would be a in and un. okay, so we have our words or prefixes for these languages... where else can we find simple patterns? we could also say that in xhosa it is a dude - indoda - and a home - homme. so far we can identify with the english to other languages quite easily with key words rearranged into their 'things.'

[2] are you well?, [xhosa] niphila ninjanji?, [french] ca va bien?

Now we see that all the words do in fact have vowels, but more on that later. this could be said to be 'filled with gunja' and 'how've you been?' so it is fairly easy to rearrange these too, as you can see.

So, we know that all the words we have looked at have vowels in them. is there a universal vowel identification system? if you were to hear a o e, i a and a i, what would that tell you? it would tell you that a, seems to be "are" i think. so, whenever you want to say something that uses the are word, you should say the letter or syllable a, yes? this stems from the various places that we see the letter a, so maybe i am onto something?

The thing now is that we can identify universal syllables. think when you want something, you say "ah," and open your mouth, don't you? i suppose that we can sign language our way out of any conversation we might have, so what is the point of learning languages? oh well, got nothing better to do.

If you were to identify the key syllables, you need to observe that while the vowels stay the same, the add ons to those syllables are always changing. these are the 'manners' of the language. without them, you might get confused into

thinking that one syllable could be anything else.

So, we need to identify the content of the wording. i suppose there is some universal standard there too? if the added stuff to the syllable is confusing people, then you need to pronounce them in phonetics from your land. no doubt, a sounds like "aye" in american, and "uh" in phonetic english. that said, american english is a hybrid language and not real english. this means that it might be harder for the americans to learn these languages than others? time will tell.

Now, let's compare the wording of "i am thirsty?" in french this is "je suis soif", so the key syllables for english would be "eye am thursty," compared to "ji seys sowif." is there a universal constant there? if we were to look at the word thirsty, "ooai" from thirsty and the french one, soif, pronounced with phonetics, would be the lead.

I think the problems are with the content of the rest of the word, or, the grammar? if it is the grammar, then i would say that there is no problem using syllables as they will be there but just in a different order. if it is the content of the word, doesn't the content follow the syllables, and, therefore the rest of the sentence, or word? i wonder if people walked around making mime gestures and saying their own words over and over to the other people would lead to the message getting across, but, this would be just for those that are listening.

If the world was to make a new language based on the vowels of their own languages coming together, then there would be much understanding. if there was a way to relate one syllable to another syllable, maybe it would be easier? think when someone is hunger, they "hmmm" or "ah." i know arabis for hungry is juwan, so with the word hungry there is a relation between ah from the u in hungry, and, maybe from water which is lui, being a ay sound?

### **Tips for personal finance.**

There is a lot of money out there, but it seems the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. if only there was a way to boost your own finances as an individual? what if i were to tel you there are ways to make more money, maybe by using a little of your own money?

[1] First off, there is starting your own business. this costs a menial amount, and, will be there for you to transfer money to and from in the future. basically, it is better if you make a quick business and sell it as soon as it has customers. the easiest thing to do here is to phone around and find ways of getting people to phone you back. then, you will have a telephone registry of all the incoming calls. this will make your sucker believe that the business does business. but, that is not enough, you need your friends to chip in too! if they were to buy goods from the business - say it sells work tools? - then you could split the earnings of the business with them. this is legal and will maybe get some of the rich investors buying a basically non existing company for a bit of money.

[2] Maybe you would like to start a pyramid scheme? this can be financed with my forecasting in the trading stocks sections. with this amount of money, you could pay them back a lot more than what you are paying them and still come away with money. it will require a little bit of you time though.

[3] If you have a job, you might buy from the company you work for for a sweet profit, and sell the goods into the market. it will work better if you say you want to be paid in produce - produce cheaper than that of the 'end user' market, in that it is cheaper than the general store.

[4] How about you start your own business ethically, and sell the goods cheap to you and your friends? then, the rich people will see a company that is doing business and buy it up or merge it with a bigger company. then, they will up the price of the goods you sell and you can jump ship to your new business?

[5] If you were to have transport, you could ride out to factory shops. these are usually out of town, and then you can bring the goods back to sell to the local poor to be resold to the people on the street, or general customers.

[6] If you live in the big city, there are plenty of squatters or poor and poorest around. if you were to observe that they too need things, you could employ them! if you were to open up a craft store, for example, you could pay them minimum wage and produce goods for themselves! you pay them money, they work, they pay you money or they are not supporting the company. if the employees were to sell your general purpose goods as well, at bus stops in town and such, they could bring back a profit too.

[7] If you live in the rural areas you could try to sell city goods there, as you have transport. all you need is a friend with a van, and, then you can sell city goods in the rural areas, or rural goods - which are much cheaper in some cases - in the city.

[8] Maybe if you were to open your own bank you could give yourself high interest in your own account. if the bank folds, too bad, you still keep the money you made off the high interest. usually, you need a lot of money to start up a usual bank, as people borrow from you all the time. if instead you decide to collect a big family together, you could finance some loans to people who will pay you back for a long time, but, then you should slice the interest on those loans, as yours is not a big bank.

[9] If you were to buy a smelter, you could grab scrap metal and old gold that nobody will wear anymore, and then 'boil' it down into something that will reap dividends. these things can be found in the junk yard or at charity shops.

#### Delivering a baby safely.

Well, we have to look at why the mother dies first. this is usually due to pain, so, pain killers need to be administered. then, the woman needs to be set at an angle, an angle so that gravity will pull the baby out with the pushing of hers, but not such an angle that it will fall onto the floor or anything. then, they need to observe her heart rate - to slow it down they should play her classical music, or something calming. i also suggest she be given a squeeze toy to release all of her stress.

As for the baby, they should be extracted as quickly as possible, so, they need to get the woman to bring her knees up to her stomach, so as to make a squatting motion, so that the baby can be extracted as quickly as possible, of course.



### Chemistry.

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### **Finding the ph value of a mixture.**

If you want to find the ph value of a mixture, where ph less than 7 is said to be acidic, and a ph higher than 7 is said to be a alkaline or basic, then all you need to do is measure the ph value of the mixture.

Now, to do that you need to  $p = a$ , as;

$$\text{pH} = -\log_{10}(a_{\text{H}^+}) = \log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{a_{\text{H}^+}}\right)$$

then;

$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{F} \ln(a_{\text{H}^+}) = E^0 - \frac{2.303RT}{F} \text{pH}$$

It seems that  $RT$ , being on both sides, and equaling different things, seeing as how it is modified by a set number, leaves you with different answers. if the answers are different for seemingly the same equation, and  $e$  is to the power of zero, you can just ignore the  $E$  as it is zero, yes? then, you need to observe that  $\ln$  equals 2.303 as that is the part that is not accounted for in the middle, yes? then you need to also take into account that the faraday constant is always a set value. then, you need to observe that  $p = a$ . so, all you got to do is complete  $RT/F$  to find your answer.

### **More easy chemistry!**

If you were to observe the periodic table, there must be some formula to decode what is going on in there. if you were to be given one element, and an answer, how do you know what the other element is? let's try to decode the periodic table, shall we? okay, let's try not to re arrange the periodic table - the way i see it, it will either work or it won't the way it is.

If we were to observe the numbers of the elements, they go from left to right, then top to bottom. that is the only order they have been given, so, let's try to make the spin into a format where it is easy to remember just by looking at the table?

If the orbitals of each is easy to find. in the first line, they are 1 and 2, then they stay at two for the first shell. then, you get the up to eight in the second line. then you get up to 8, for a while, with 1 and two in the next elements, then, you get the eight going up as if it were the bottom one again, until it reaches thirteen, then it goes down - the bottom one - until the next one. then it goes back down to 1 as it reaches 18, then flows to eight. then, it goes for the bottom one till 2, then continues to do what it was doing in the previous shells with the second from bottom. this continues until it is 2 18 18, as the fourth line drops away after the third 18. it is quite easy to learn!

### **How to be a success at anything.**

In life, there are those that get ahead and those that get left behind. basically, you want to prioritize and find what is important for you. if you have kids, maybe they are important for you, and being successful would be spending time with them? that is easy to do, just put that first. use up your sick days at work and pull them out of school for a day and spend it at the mall or something, not hard.

Maybe you want to be a success at work? if that is really what you want to do, pay attention, get on people's backs and complain when they hold you up. this aggressive nature of your focus is important to get things done. instead of talking to your co workers, talk to the people that are outside your work to stay ahead on what is going on, so, in meetings, you will get the jump on everyone. if you were to talk about work instead of the family and friends stuff, you will be not be so popular, but, you will avoid wasting time at work. visit your boss, and ask for more work. this will inspire him to put in a good word for you.

If a success in life is to be a happy or otherwise well balanced person, then just think about how you can put that first with your time, as, that is all you have to give.

### **How to stop bullying.**

In life, there are bullies, and there are the bullied. if you find yourself a bullied, life can be tough. if you want to end the bullying, i have heard people talk about working as a team, but, this will lead to more bullying by the team on the bully. what we need is a good cure to bullying, as preventing it is nearly impossible.

So, you walk up to the door, then the bully kicks your legs and makes you go down, begging for mercy. this is different to stopping murder or normal adult violence, as begging for mercy plays nicely to the ears of a bully. what we need to do is fight back some might say. i was bullied in primary school, and i fought back. ended up being quite a good friendship. but that is not normal i don't think, so, maybe there is a way to make friends with the bully? you could be seen bullying someone, as a joke, and the bully could end up respecting you? is that worth a shot; it could backfire! if the bully really starts bullying the smaller person then it is a bad predicament.

So, there must be ways to be friends with bullies besides playing their game. if you were to actively seek them out, you could irritate them, and they may start avoiding you. gross them out. blow your nose in front of them and show them. nag at them. act like their parents, and they might see you as a parent, subconsciously. but, do not run away. that will trigger our half carnivore instinct that will make them follow you.

### Eliminating traffic jams.

To eliminate traffic jams, you need to think for yourself, as, it is hard to see others being considerate to a 'plan.' so, to get yourself where you are going, some might say a car pool would suffice? some might say to leave early? take the bus? i think there has to be a better way!

If you find yourself in a traffic jam, why are you there? you are there because the other motorists are also using the road. they are there because they need somewhere to go. basically, you are all going to a similar place. the natural answer to this would be to develop corporate areas on the city outskirts to keep the people from 'jamming each other.'

Of course, tomorrow you are still going to be stuck in traffic. if you were to see why the traffic stops, that would be because other people are getting their way on other roads inside the city, yes? now, if you want to eliminate this form of traffic jams, i would suggest that having faster breaks in traffic will keep everyone moving slowly, but they will always be moving. quickly switching lights will allow the others to go before the light goes red again, allowing like two sets of cars through at a time, and, keeps them interested or attentive to what is going on, as they are always moving.

I thought a continuous crawl down the free way was what people were looking for? with the ripple from the city center, most will be moving slowly all the time, as, the speed people take off in the city center will allow for a continuous slow crawl, as, there is pessimism near the front as people are slow to move up to the line near the indicator.

### Ukraine.

The way i see it, the russians are trying to protect all people that are loyal to them. if you had a few children or relatives living across the border, and you thought they would be beaten up or killed or sent out as refugees, then you would also try to protect them. what should have happened was them seceding from ukraine to be their own state, or, joining up with russia. if the west has anything to say about it, they would be making sure these abuses come true.

If the ukraine was to have left them alone, then this wouldn't have happened. if the ukraine was to have not have internal conflict of a sort to subvert the rights of the crimeans, then there wouldn't have been this upheaval. if the ukraine want's crimea back, they should let the russian citizens leave, but...

Russia now wants to have another region inside it's control. if they let the people come to russia, then there would be more people with the same financing. this means, they were there to protect the people, but, they have also stolen a region.

Now, what is wrong with stealing a region? this region doesn't want to be part of ukraine anymore. they want to belong to russia, and, they should. if a state of

america, say, texas, was to want to belong to mexico, then that is fine - just do it, join up. what is wrong with that?

It should also be noted that some islands in the world are disputed with owners far away. if the people want to leave the 'alliance,' should shots be fired? i am sure this can be resolved peacefully - it is like a floor crossing.

### Ressurrection

If we had the remains of someone, we could 'purify' them with growth hormones or something that recovers cell loss, and then we will have the body. if all the cells work, then they will be revived with some of that military conscious giving substance to wake them up. it will be the same person, as far as i can tell.

... to do that, we need to get the cells that remain - the bones - together and start the cells dividing again. this is similar to my old age curing of senesence. if you were to get some old bones, the cells are not dividing anymore, so it is still dying. if you were to start them dividing again, the dna in the bones will see the whole person come to be in a while.

More preventing murder.

If you really want to stop someone killing you, you should run away. if that is not an option, then maybe you should try to dress in all white? if that doesn't work, then maybe you should carry a bible with you? if that doesn't work then maybe you should never commit a crime, as, you may be confronted for it, and then killed. usually, it is the person's own fault if they make someone want to murder them.

Of course, there are exceptions. if the person wants to kill you for money or something, then you should give away all your money and live on welfare or something. cannot see anyone wanting to kill you for money then!

### **People you know, and people you don't know...**

But, then again, maybe there is a better way to eliminate murder? if you were to look to the people you know, they might kill you because they are angry or for money or it might be a accident. if you don't want to die then you should try to, regarding the people you know, use subliminal messages and see their answers as to how they think of you, depending on what. this will make you realize too if they are negligent with anyone else, and you could report them. if everyone was to subliminally test people with this, we could eliminate all planned murders, yes?

Now, for people that just show up and kill you - for example you work in a bank and robbers with guns come in - then you need to play dead and listen to them. if they want to kill you anyways, then you need to use an emp thing to disarm them. if they want to kill you by strangling you, you should claw them in the eyes. but, back to the emp thing;

If you want to build a portable electromagnetic pulse weapon - one that just makes weapons too difficult to handle, then you need to get a magnet, and a battery, and a laser together. you simply put the magnet through the laser and the radiation will carry the magnetic pulse towards the weapon, and, disarm them somehow... maybe i need some help from an actual physicist?

### **Stopping theft, take two!**

If you have something, it might be worth something to someone else. basically, if you disfigure the thing to the point you are comfortable with it, and you know nobody else would be, then maybe you have a way to avoid getting it stolen?

Or, if you prefer, you could try to, for example, someone stealing your car, you could try observe it is as simple as getting a similar key for the car, yes? this could be harder than stopping murders!

Okay, so, you got your car, and you want to park it in a shady area of town - a beautiful mercedes - and you want it to be there when you get back. today there are satellites for this, but that is expensive. what i suggest is an id card for everything - one that cannot be removed - and it should be of your thumb print. so, you heat the object on a stove, but not so it melts, and then hold it with your thumb. what you will have is something that is id'd to you! this should deter all sorts of theft.

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### Transcription factor?

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 Quote by: <http://ow.ly/uDCsO>

*How does a transcription factor find its targets amidst the vastness of the nucleus? Watch the hunt for pluripotency at single molecule resolution as Sox2 and Oct4 search the genome for target sites.*

The transcription factor finds its targets because it is accepted by some things, and goes to those things. if more cells accepted the factor, then it would go through them too. i bet it is sent to all target sites, and accepted by only a few.

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### What is the cause of magnetism?

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I was put forth by someone else that there must be a cause for magnetism, but they didn't know why it was a factor in this world. so, let's see if we can answer the question?

Magnetism is an active relationship between two metals. it comes from the orbitals of each 'pole,' which are said to be south and north. if the south means it comes from anti electrons, and the north means it comes from electrons, then they should attract.

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### Fundamentals of 'energy acceleration.'

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If we were to have a mechanism, and want it to create more energy in the next turning of mechanisms, then there must be some way to do it because it is already done. if the gears turning were to turn more mechanisms, then it should be a smaller mechanism, as then there is a big thing turning a smaller thing, which means, the total energy of the mechanism is transferred in mass and kinetic energy onto the smaller 'gear.' this would be like a adult trying to spin a child around, where, they are going to spin them by their head standing up. if the adult were to be a big mechanism, then they would have energy and mass going into the child.

Of course, this means we need to have a lot of big mechanism in the thing slightly getting smaller each time.

Now, we need a way to also get the energy being pushed through the mechanism to 'spike' through it. this would be where energy from the first mechanism goes right through all of them and ends up mainly in the end mechanism - some excess energy. the problem is, that nothing says in the laws of physics that this can be done. let's try to do it anyway?

If we were to have some energy coming from the back, we could spike it through to the end by making use of orbitals. this electron cloud would see the energy transferring from the back to the front before it has relayed from the back. this means that as soon as the mechanism starts turning, it also activated electrons from the back to the front, in a chain reaction. this process gets it going from the start to the end before the mechanisms can turn.

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### Prime numbers in engineering.

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I wonder what a prime number in engineering is good for? is it good for anything? if it were that a mechanism were to have five spokes on it, what would that do? or, more specifically, if there is a use for prime numbers in anything other than

maths and programming, what would they be? engineering is all about maths, so, there must be a use for prime numbers in engineering.


So, to find the right place to put prime numbered parts, we could observe making the whole engine or thing out of prime numbers. what about building? wouldn't there be room for prime numbers there, and, if so, where? would it come into the amount of bricks you use? the typical prime used in building a house is five, with the two bricks on top, two bricks at the bottom, and one brick in the middle. this actually becomes seven bricks, then eleven bricks, and so forth. these are all prime numbers i think! so, if it works for building a house, then it should work for building an engine.

So, we could easily make the lengths of the engine parts all prime numbers. if we were to put a part in that is five inches long, we could also put in a part that is three and two too. then we could put in a part that is equal to eleven, then allow for some space as we put in two five inch parts. that leaves enough space for a one inch part that could be used, and, you guessed it, one is a prime number!

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### Support reactions.

This is where something is bearing or will bear a load, and we need to see if it can handle the load without bending or breaking.

 Quote

by: [http://www.engineeringwiki.org/wiki/Calculation\\_of\\_Support\\_Reactions](http://www.engineeringwiki.org/wiki/Calculation_of_Support_Reactions)

*There are 5 main types of supports. These supports are adapted from Kassimali[2] and consist of the following:*

*Fixed end - This support prevents rotation, horizontal and vertical translation. By doing so it can be determined that the support will have a moment, and a horizontal and vertical force component.*


*Pinned - The reaction forces for this support consist of a horizontal force and vertical force. This support does not have a moment because the support does not resist rotation.*

*Roller - This support only has one reaction force which is a vertical force. This support only has one reaction force because it does not resist rotation or movement in the horizontal direction.*

*Link - This support has a resultant support reaction which can consist of components vertically and horizontally.*

*Rocker - Like the roller, this support also has a single reaction force which is a vertical force because it does not resist rotation and horizontal translation.*

*See Table 1 for examples of types of supports and their reaction forces.*

 Quote

by: [http://www.engineeringwiki.org/wiki/Calculation\\_of\\_Support\\_Reactions](http://www.engineeringwiki.org/wiki/Calculation_of_Support_Reactions)


*Types of Internal Supports*

*Like external supports there are different types of internal supports adapted from Hibbeler[3]. Some of these supports are:*

*Hinge - A hinge resists horizontal and vertical translation but allows rotation. Therefore a hinge consists of horizontal and vertical support reaction (see Problem 2).*

*Internal Roller - This is the same as a roller that is used as an external support since it allows rotation and horizontal translation. Therefore it will have a vertical support reaction.*

To find the load bearing capabilities of the structure, you need to add the load bearing values together, then subtract the load from that value. a positive answer results in the load being held. of course, it is a little harder to find all the support values.

 Quote

by: [http://www.engineeringwiki.org/wiki/Calculation\\_of\\_Support\\_Reactions](http://www.engineeringwiki.org/wiki/Calculation_of_Support_Reactions)  
Equations of Equilibrium

*The equations of equilibrium are as follows:*

1. LaTeX:  $\sum F_x = 0$  , Equation 1 represents the sum of all the forces acting on a body in the x direction, and states that this sum must be equal to zero.[3]

2. LaTeX:  $\sum F_y = 0$  , Equation 2 represents the sum of all the forces acting on a body in the y direction, and states that this sum must be equal to zero.[3]

3. LaTeX:  $\sum M_o = 0$  , Equation 3 represents the sum of all the couple moments and the moments caused by all force components acting on the member around the z axis, which is perpendicular to both the x and y axis and passes through an arbitrary point o.[3]

If you were to take the load bearing ability in one direction, then you must instead start at one. then, you place an amount on that structure so as to see how much it can carry in any of those directions. the higher the number, the better.

Of course, as it is here on wiki, you need to start at minus the supposed load able to be supported. if you were to instead see how much it can carry by testing one of them, then you would be able to sell, for example, beds that are able to support a two hundred kilogram person jumping up and down on it. or, maybe two two hundred kilogram people jumping on it?

To find this, you need to use prime numbers in your designing the bed. make sure that all supports come at prime numbers to the bed or whatever, and then maximize their load bearing ability. basically, building things out of graphene would allow us the biggest load bearing structure materials, yes?

So, you take the material strength, divided by the area. If the material can hold so much weight or whatever in one inch or something, then you need to also take into account the legs of the bed, or, the support for the support. then you divide it by the area of the materials strength, and then you see how much it can hold.

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### Organic chemistry.

Wouldn't it be nice if we could find the right chemical to add to get our desired substance? i mean, if we could find out what we need to add to get where we want to be? wouldn't it be nice if water was called H2O? well, that one is easy, but what about the harder things? let's first do organic chemistry?

If there is something in the body, it is usually carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen or oxygen. determining the chemicals we need, if we want to make something more soluble, we add oxygen. if we want to make something less soluble we use carbon, if we want to make something bond more we use hydrogen, and if we



want something to bond less, we use nitrogen.

These are the basics of organic chemistry.

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### **Inorganic chemistry.**

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This should also be easy, as, we know a little bit about the elements, we should be able to make them more stable and less stable by using a formula, except no such formula exists. not only that, but it could be hard knowing all the characteristics of each element.

So, to make something harder, we add a metal. this will be poisonous if the metalloid is actually a metal though. if it is a fuel, it should be a metal, and never anytime else. most of the use of chemistry that is inorganic runs around fuels for machines and engines.

If the metalloid is in need of some sort of characteristic of the organic sort, add that element.

If the metal is used in construction, then it needs to have a strong bond to be based on. if the compound is used for building materials, add a metal with a higher amount of orbitals, as, then it will bond stronger, yes?

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### **Relativistic quantum chemistry.**

*Relativistic quantum chemistry invokes quantum chemical and relativistic mechanical arguments to explain elemental properties and structure, especially for the heavier elements of the periodic table. A prominent example of such an explanation would be the fact that the color of gold (in that it is not silvery like most other metals) is explained via such relativistic effects.*

*The term "relativistic effects" was developed in light of the history of quantum mechanics. Initially quantum mechanics was developed without considering the theory of relativity.[1] By convention, "relativistic effects" are those discrepancies between values calculated by models considering and not considering relativity.[2] Relativistic effects are important for the heavier elements with high atomic numbers. In the most common layout of the periodic table, these elements are shown in the lower area. Examples are the lanthanides and actinides.[3]*

*Relativistic effects in chemistry can be considered to be perturbations, or small corrections, to the non-relativistic theory of chemistry, which is developed from the solutions of the Schrödinger equation. These corrections affect the electrons differently depending on the electron speed relative to the speed of light. Relativistic effects are more prominent in heavy elements because only in these elements do electrons attain relativistic speeds.[citation needed]*

So, this is mainly for the higher numbered elements near the bottom of the periodic table. it is only when elements are heavy - have a lot of orbitals - that they become so dense, you could say.

If the electron spins quicker the higher the 'material number' is, the closer it will be to disappearing, as if the electrons were to go the speed of light, they would disappear and the element would fail. so, it is safe to say that the softer something is, the more stable it is. if it were platinum it would be closer to disappearing, yes?

Now, the softest things we know of are gases. they must have few orbitals. think of a wheel spinning - the slower you spin it the more likely it is that the wheel will be there after you finish spinning it, but, if you spin it too fast, it might break, like a bicycle, okay?

If you want to find the number of orbitals for the element, all you need is the number. it is numbered from hydrogen to some metal, and, you need to count up in orbitals, remembering the system for counting. or, you could do it the other way around, of course.

Now, some people think that electrons travelling at half the speed of light will affect the element. of course it will! if the element is having so many electrons, it will make it more of a conductor, yes? if the element is liquid, as opposed to solids, it is actually safer to work with, as, it is further away from disappearing.

If you were to look for solubility though, you will find that the lower the periodic number, the more soluble it is. this means you have less orbitals for a more soluble substance. of course, the less 'activity' it has, the more 'friendly' it is. this means, if you were to count the numbers of the elements or the number of the orbitals, you will find that the lower the total leaves you with something more soluble.

So, we can tell if a mixture is soluble by counting the orbitals. of course, this

requires some work! for each oxygen atom, for example, it will become less soluble, except where there are balancing elements, like hydrogen. likewise if you have too much hydrogen with too little of something else, you will find that it will become solid, like nitrogen four, remember? that gas becomes a solid! adding more nitrogen to it will result in it disappearing too!

Now, if the elements in use are balanced, where there is so much of a dominant element and enough of the other elements to bond to them, then they will stay stable. if the elements are too unbalanced, it will disappear, as following the electrons being too plentiful, the stuff will overexcite and become light or something, i think.

So, if you are handed a solution, you can know quickly if it will work, and what it will do. this is based on my previous examples in the other posts about organic and inorganic chemistry.

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### **What solution is it though?**

An organic solution cannot have any metaloids or metals in it. this type of solution will always have orbitals ranging in the lower regions of the totals, as, they need to be 'fluid.' if they are not fluid, they are not 'watery' or biomass and will harm you. so, if the orbitals come in sets of s2 and stuff, you can know it is organic. if it is a lot of different elements, or, the element total for the solution is high, then they need to observe that the mixture or substance gets denser, yes? now, think to yourself, is coffee or water more dense? is blood or urine more dense?

For inorganic chemistry, you need to observe that the density of the 'solution' has as many individual elements as it can, as it wants to be dense. this is good in inorganic chemistry! this makes fuel dense enough to use in cars and machines. but, how do you know how many elements make up each mixture? if you have the amount of orbitals, it is possible, but time consuming.

Maybe you need to acknowledge prime numbers? if the solution is prime, it might be organic, and, if it divides into two, it must be inorganic, yes? think of all those eighteens and stuff for inorganic chemistry, and all those low numbers of orbitals for organic chemistry? could be a thought you know.

So, if you were to have to explain what goes into a solution, you need to think rationally about what you think goes into a solution. if you think a bit of carbon goes in, think it out with your peers. they may be able to help discern what they think goes in - everybody has some idea! it is all common sense. of course some carbon goes into coffee - this is called 'carboloading' isn't it? think if something is used in creams from pharmacies, if you were a cream to get rid of something, of course you going to use some lethal acids or something. just use your melon, it is all quite obvious, as long as you have gone over the 'obvious' with your teacher.

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### **Even more chemistry!**

If you were to mix things together, you will get other things. if you were to want to mess around, you will know what everything smells like at least, won't you? but, what makes what, that is the question!

If you need to mix all sorts of things together, you need to separate metaloids and the rest, as, they will not really bond into a metal if there is oxygen in it will it? if the solution includes things like H2O, then you need to observe that hydrogen and oxygen are gases, but, with the folding of hydrogen into H2 there

is a gas becoming a liquid. i suppose H<sub>3</sub> would be a solid? this means anything with a 'folded' - more than one element at a time - equation, equals a liquid or a solid, depending where you start, yes?

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical\\_bond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_bond)

*A chemical bond is an attraction between atoms that allows the formation of chemical substances that contain two or more atoms. The bond is caused by the electrostatic force of attraction between opposite charges, either between electrons and nuclei, or as the result of a dipole attraction. The strength of chemical bonds varies considerably; there are "strong bonds" such as covalent or ionic bonds and "weak bonds" such as dipole–dipole interactions, the London dispersion force and hydrogen bonding.*

*Since opposite charges attract via a simple electromagnetic force, the negatively charged electrons that are orbiting the nucleus and the positively charged protons in the nucleus attract each other. An electron positioned between two nuclei will be attracted to both of them, and the nuclei will be attracted toward electrons in this position. This attraction constitutes the chemical bond. Due to the matter wave nature of electrons and their smaller mass, they must occupy a much larger amount of volume compared with the nuclei, and this volume occupied by the electrons keeps the atomic nuclei relatively far apart, as compared with the size of the nuclei themselves. This phenomenon limits the distance between nuclei and atoms in a bond.*

*In general, strong chemical bonding is associated with the sharing or transfer of electrons between the participating atoms. The atoms in molecules, crystals, metals and diatomic gases— indeed most of the physical environment around us— are held together by chemical bonds, which dictate the structure and the bulk properties of matter.*

If you have to draw the solution, then you might need to first know where the atoms go, and, how many bonds they have between them. if you were to have some oxygen and some N, and the solution was N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, then, as the caffeine structure goes, you would have all your N on the inside and all your O on the outside. in this case the O has two bonds to the outside where it is situated, and the N has some two bonds in the inside. we want to know, how many bonds are there, what shapes the compound takes, and where they go?

If we were to observe that we know how many elements there are, in our 'formula,' we should be able to see where they go. this would mean, of course, that all the numerous atoms go on the outside of the 'sketch' and the less numerous go on the inside. this is true for simple structures.

For more elaborate sketches, we need to place the atoms so that they do not touch like atoms if they can help it, or, as seldom as possible. if they will bond to each other, then they go to the center of the sketch, with the others being separated as far as possible from each other.

To see how many bonds there are between them, one would need to observe the oxygen having the most complicated bonds. if the inner compounds have advanced bonds, then you would say that they need to be far away from the outer bonds, if they are more numerous in the compound.

To see what shape the compound takes, you need to observe the bonds. if the bonds are all 'doubled' or 'tripled,' then they come out in a straight line. if they are not, then they form a shape with points equal to the number of primary atoms. if the primary atoms were to be a prime number, then they form that, and the others take place as far from each other as possible.

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## **Bonds.**

I find that bonds are made to be strong, like in the real world we would build houses that withstand the forces of nature. if we have a simple bond structure, where nothing is doubled, then it will form a series of hexagons. this means that there needs to be a six in the formula, as if the structure was to branch out, well, you always find that there are more than one atom type in the compound.

So, if you were to observe the structure, you need to make as many hexagons or six vector shapes as possible. each of these shapes will be of the same atom type, and only where they bond to something else will they change. the thing is, when working around the outside, they never form hexagons.

If you were to observe the simple structure, it is simple because it is so strong, with many bonds. if you know it has many bonds, then you will be able to calculate where they go, yes? ask your teacher for more on how to decide if it is simple or not, as simple means it has double or triple type bonds. i would say that for each six atoms there needs to be twelve bonds, doubled over, and for every eighteen, there needs to be three. if not, then it folds and stuff.

But how do we know if it folds in three dimensions? if that is the case of a lot of atoms, then it will fold over to make itself stronger. if the bonds are strong, it will lie flat in two dimensions. so, if the solution has more than twelve atoms with weak bonds, it will fold over. i don't know how to determine what sort of bonds it has before we start to shape it, please ask someone that knows, like your lecturer.

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### **Ways to make communism work! yes!**

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I find this is the best solution for a state that has resources, as then they can use them to their potential while feeding and housing everybody. Say you have a trillion dollars and a hundred million people, you could pay all those people ten thousand dollars, right? well, it never works like that in real life, so, what if it were that you had converted all that money into wheat and other crops? then you can share it out, as, with capitalism, you find most of the money going to the rich, and the rest fight over the scraps. of course, if it is converted into things like fuel and food, then you will find that there is plenty to go around.

If the whole world were to be communist, they could easily trade off things, like i postulated in my 'barter' thread. this leads to people always finding work, finding a place in society, nearly eliminates theft and so forth.

Now, if the world was to share their foods, you will find that the state will make more farms and power generation and dams because they have the resources to. this means that they should be able to satisfy every need that the people have and then some.

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### **Faerie summoning.**

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I was looking through the steam library and i found a new idea - i saw a game about monster summoning. if it would work, we could summon faeries and make wishes, i figure, and still not go to hell. these are not demons but rather faeries that live in the world around us. i hope we could bend reality to what is best for everyone?

Okay, so, you need to draw a pentacle on the floor in chalk to protect yourself, step into the pentacle or circle, or, even better, step into a triangle and place a candle on each point. this will light the imaginary fire between each point, so that the whole triangle is on fire. for the sake of simplicity, we should summon salamanders as they are of the fire type.

Once you are inside your triangle, you should sit down and breathe in through your mouth and out through your nose. this will help you balance your inner energies. then, you should practice some yoga - which is the breathing and relaxing of muscles. then, think of fires, like forest fires and barbecues.

Then you should sing to the salamander a song about loving them. just make one up, the words don't have to rhyme. then while you are singing, you should say to the salamander to reveal themselves! once you have revealed the salamander, i have no ideas of what you could ask for, but it should be easy to converse with them.

For odines - water - slyphs - air - and gnomes - earth - you could place other things there that relate to the elements you are summoning. i know odines have something to do with healing, it is told, so they could help you a lot. i suspect the salamanders will answer first though, as fire is so rare.

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### **Alter of wishes.**

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If you were to just want to wish something into existence, you might need an alter. simply place what you hold most dear on the alter, then burn them. this will allow you to get your wishes, especially if they are pure. no need for yoga here, but singing might do the trick. you should also burn some nice meats for the gods

so that they get to taste it, as i doubt the gods eat meat up in heaven.

Or, you might be in for the long haul. if you were to summon a faerie into a tea pot, you could burn your most precious things, or expensive things, and pour the ash into the lamp. after a while, let's say eleven days, you should rub the lamp and try to speak to the faerie to see if it is a genie yet? i have no idea on the differences between them!

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Seeing as how it will be a disturbance in the universe, you should appeal to the universe to get your wish. i suggest calculating pi on a calculator over and over, and placing it then, with the answer, onto the alter. this will be the sort of activity the universe likes, as the universe, as opposed to not existing and reacting, exists, reacts, and loves activity.

If you want to sacrifice something that the universe wants, you need to give it instructions too. how do you instruct the universe? you may instruct the universe with tools, as that is how we make our mark. so, i suggest that you place tools related to building on the alter, or, maybe things like glasses, to help the universe see, or, even headphones or a mike to sing into, and then also place your alter outside, or, move it outside so that you may see signs from birds, clouds, and the like. as it tells you what to do - it might sound like a thought you usually do not have - you should do it.

If you want to add to the endeavor, say you wish to instruct the universe as to how it will grant your wish, you may place an encyclopedia or set of encyclopedias there on your alter. this will hold the information you wish to use.

If you wish, you may find places in the encyclopedia that reflect your wish, and you may mark the page with a pentacle. if you were to also try to place a musical instrument that you can play well, you may 'charm' the universe?

Trying to charm the universe should not be that hard. if you were to place a mirror on the alter - another favorite of magicians - you could reflect what you see into the alter.

Then you could also write a poem about what you want. this will be fantasy - what your imagination gives you - into the world.

How about trying to pray as well? if you were to pray to the universe around you, you should until you get the answers you are looking for. usually, if a bird flies over, it is good. it is good to have odd numbers of birds fly over, and it is bad to have even numbers of birds fly over. it is good to have a big cloud fly over, and it is bad to have a small cloud fly over, as they carry less rain.

So, if you want to converse with the universe, you could also use a candle. when thinking to yourself, you should watch for flickers, as this is activity from the universe saying yes to you.

If you want to place a modem on your alter, try to use a disposable one - an old one. this will modulate and demodulate the charms you are using for the universe to understand.

Then, a cell phone will help too. write your poem on the cell phone, and then send it to your own number, or get two phones. then, you could also try to use an aerial from a cheap radio to place on your alter - place it upright or wedge it.

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### **Personal sales.**

To sell handcrafted things, you need to first swap with other traders. if you were to collect into one big business on the side of the road, well, maybe someone has a van and someone else has a cell phone and some one else has a lap top? this would be mutually beneficial, yes?

So, you want to sell rubbish to fools? of course, everyone does! this means you need them to believe that it is not rubbish and that it is a real cultural thing to display. you should use loud colors like the africans in the north, or even original designs nobody has seen before.

To make your 'craft' comely to others, you should try to prepare for the holidays. in this time people are far more likely to buy your craft and stuff, and, if you were to approach them first, they would tell you they are not interested, yes? so, how do you get a hold of their time, or, even sell yourself as a salesperson? let's make this bigger?

To get someone's time you need to surprise them or excite them. think of bumping into someone? if you were to see someone walking past your goods, you should walk right into them. this will usually get an apology, of which you should apologize too to remain 'invisible,' and then just say you were looking at these goods, and try to sell it to them as a peer! yes, that is it, if they don't know you are a salesperson then you home free, well, in with a chance?

Of course the problem with selling insurance and such is getting people's attention too. so, you need to do it in the mall. buddy up to them, and surprise or excite them. a good way to do this would be to drop some loose money on the floor - sure to get a foot in!

### **Welfare.**

Well, that is because there is a problem that is not being dealt with. if the state was to spend more money on making jobs, it will get more money back through the way i said it would. at the moment, people need welfare, but, that money gets taxed as well, and all comes back to the state.

For this reason, the state should take a loan and create the jobs. or, to raise funds to create jobs could be ignored by inciting the big businesses to 'expand' their base of operations by making sure there are incentives for the big businesses to expand. say, the more people they employ, the less tax they pay? this will be great for the state as they will collect less from the big business, and get more than they were from the salary tax of the employees.

### **More jobs for the third world.**

I live in south africa, and, it is basically a mixture of third and first world, but i suppose it can be called the third world. there was, last year, a fifty percent unemployment rate, including contract work as people being employed.

Well, if you want a job, you need to supply a service of goods. for that you need needs. for this, you need to make people realize they have more needs than they realize! if they were to hear of the service, they would most likely buy into it, seeing their services as not up to scratch for being comfortable.

So, what do people need? they need food and water and they would like a house. that is the basics. some people need more time to themselves, so they hire maids and gardeners and stuff to service them. some people need massages and stuff, so they go to parlors for that or haircuts too. so, some 'needs' are not needs at all, but after a while of feeling it, you really want it.

Now, what does someone without money or connections do to get ahead? we have already talked about contracts you can look for off of companies, we have



looked at loans from the bank, let's say you cannot have access to any of that? how do you turn nothing into money? how do you get off the very bottom?

If you were to need some money to buy 'tools' for your job, where could you start? well, you could go to factories or other industrial work places and ask for their old tools. if you were to want to earn their tools, you could work for them for a while, doing something for no pay, but at the end you can collect the tools for yourself. if you were to go to a school or office, you could sweep up until you earn a computer or something. in exchange for sweeping more, you could get a few lessons on how to operate a computer, and then do work from home things.

Actually, the best way to make more money with no money, is to become a salesman. everybody can make it at the same time if they help the middle and upper classes realize their needs for their services. plenty of people just leave money lying around, or saving it, but as soon as they realize there is a need of theirs they want to satisfy, they would want to satisfy it. this means money changing hands, and get some while you can!

So, you have decided to become a salesman or woman. if you were to want to buy the goods you want to sell, you should apply to your parents or family for money. failing that, you could go to a loan shark or something, and tell them your plan. i know there are a lot of loan sharks in the squatter camps and stuff in the third world, and it should be safe, as long as you realize that you need to succeed. so, you get your hands on some of the goods, and then sell them, and then buy more, and so forth.

Say you cannot get a loan from the loan shark - let's say they have no money to spare? in that case, you should offer to be maid in the lower class areas? that would be, very hard work for very little pay, but it will be worth it. hell, you could be a maid for a while, say a month, then say now that they need a maid - that they cannot see themselves going back to life without a maid - you want to get paid?

### **Third world woes.**

In the third world, there is a need for housing, services and sanitation. these are all easy to solve with money. money is the driving force behind what people can build or deliver to get more money, in this case, from the people when they tax them. i am not saying to raise taxes.

Instead, the provinces, or states, could sell their premises and rent it. this will mean that the legislature, which is found in the middle of town - high property value - could be sold to a person and rented - who is going to use the legislature but the politicians? this guarantees the long term benefits to the investor, and guarantees the premises for the politicians - if they balance the books.

Or, they could sell the national stadiums from the world cup. this will deliver about four billion rand, and, it costs like thirty thousand rand to build a 'nicer' house. this means they will be able to build about one million houses for the people, that they can rent out, so that they can make even more money.

And, they could also try to sell dams. this will bring in more things they can tax - when the people use water, they can be taxed on it and they will raise a large collection for the people's housing plans. i am not sure how much, let's say a quarter million houses? 250 000?

Then, they can build huts for the people? this would include some mud from rain,

mixed with a bit of clay, and a bit of thatch. this would satisfy the most undemanding of people, for sure.

Or, they could try to use what they have. they have prisoners to use as cheap labor. they have lots of concrete on lands unclaimed that could just be dug up and delivered at hardly any cost. they have metals nobody wants from overseas stockpiled. they have eskom people to train the masses of how to wire a house. they have the water utility to train the people how to do the plumbing. they have a railway to service all these things around the country. they have people willing to build their own houses at no cost, to be trained for a week or less - i mean how simple is it to arrange bricks? they have volunteers from all over the place willing to build in africa - missionaries! don't you love missionaries?

I cannot see how the third world can deny the people these services and things they need. of course, then, you need a job to rent your house. i suggest if they built it themselves they should be able to own it themselves, yet pay for electricity and water or they do not get it. they could always use a neighbors toilet, or, put it out for the garbage people? or, as a new service, they could get sanitation instead of all the disease cures that come with living in the squatter camp?

For job creation, they could suggest that big business like pep or something equally lower class moves out there to employ them. this will be followed by a few seven elevens, a few caltex or mobil garages, then a few hypermarkets, then a few insurance sales, then maybe some other cheap stuff that will employ and service them from inside.

### **Hit and run.**

The stock market is waiting for you to conquer it. it is like a big pile of money waiting for sensible people to come along and pilfer what they can.

If you want to make a big 'hit and run,' you should buy whole companies. then, the price and surety will go up as the business is 'active' and then you sell it as quickly as you can at an inflated price to what you bought it for. this means, before the investors see the money coming in, they are buying an active hot property. i know a guy who did this, and he is now filthy rich.

### **Skank in the bank.**

Making money on forex or any other money trading program or service is quite easy. all you got to do is forecast. forecasting is also easy if you know how to do it, and that is what i am all about - forecasting.

Now, you have heard a lot of my tricks, but, what else do i have up my sleeve? well, how about 'hype?' when you see news on a great new investment or merger, anything in the news, it is publicity. if it were that you thought that you are seeing a lot of something on your local news, or, even better, international news - like the llyods sale i saw on sky this morning - they were about to sell off the whole company for a pittance i think, or that is what was explained. if you were to see something on the international news, it brings in business and awareness of the company or service that is going on. if you are aware of it, many people should be!

So, if you see a big deal, you may think of where the money is coming from and going to. you want to own the money that is being bought, or of the country with the service, and you want to buy the money that is being splashed on the company. if you do that, you are in for some big gains.

So, when the time comes for a deal, make sure you are ahead of the herd. if you have someone you know in bank, bring them some coffee each day to make a friend of them - an excuse to know a banker. eventually, after all that caffeine they will be able to let you hear of some rumors. then, you could offer to give them your money to invest into it if it is true, or, even your friends money, all piling up. if it is true, buy that damn money and wait!

### **My religion.**

I would say that objective evidence is something that cannot be denied. previously, on another forum, i spoke about how going into a church you will see and hear the magic left over from your prayers. this is terrible to prove though because some people will deny it when they are unsure, and, some will flat out negate the effects of the prayers on them. so, we need another way to do it...

If god exists there is no evidence except the bible. jesus was there, jesus performed miracles, jesus erected a church based on followers that saw the miracles. that is not that solid, but it holds up for me.

So, we need a solid way to prove that god exists. if god did not exist, we could also say, then why are there rumors of him? i bet that if god did not exist, there would be no idea of god. who would look to the heavens and see someone that is that great? why would they do that? how did mysticism start, and, why did it not start sooner? that is very vague though, so let's move on?

How about if i told you that god exists in the universe as a conscious reacting thing? everything we know of reacts with something else, somewhere, sometime, and these reactions are based on the big bang. of course, it could have been a slow big bang, but that is not important. if the world was created by reactions, where did they come from? if god created the reactions, where did he come from? if the world was to start, where would it begin?

Now, if the world was to start, it would have to come from somewhere, yes? if the world was to come, where from? some people say it was when hydrogen started compressing or something, but, i will go further and say there was no hydrogen! i think the world began when the first thing said, i exist! this would be the god we speak of, and, it was so long ago, so quick yet so long, that the enormity of saying something like that is a freak. this is because the universe is a freak of nature - that we are here is an accident. first... nothing, then something - it had to be a conscious solid waste piece of nothing that was something, yes? that is god.

I refer to the god we speak of as the universe, as it is all reacting and everything works. can you think of something that doesn't work? i mean, sand, you pick it up, you let it sieve through your fingers, and it falls. that is sand, gravity and you. it all works! it all does what it is supposed to do.

Now, i believe in faeries, and, anything that can be identified as a 'object' is actually conscious in this universe of ours. this is because it is all determined, in that there is no free will, as, if you were to do something one way or another way, you would be reacting to what is going on around you determinedly, as if this atom was one inch above your eyelashes, you would always do so and such a thing.

So, seeing as how it is all determined, and conscious i have said is actually a heightened fear, where we are more aware of what is going on, asking more

personal questions than normal, that is why we are conscious, that is why cats and dogs are conscious, that is why plants are conscious, and thus far proven to me, all grains of our famous sand are conscious too - they just don't have any nerves or brain cells, but play a part in this big reacting universe.

Now, i think i have proven that god, well, my god exists. i believe that the universe is in fact not a god, as it also does have no energy patterns, but, of course, it is conscious interwoven into the fabric of reality. this means that gods that speak are in fact something else!

Gods like yaweh, jehova, baal and allah are in fact planets - very big entities in the fabric of consciousness, and have more influence over us than we know. i have heard they affect moods and luck here on earth, and, that they generate towards us a magnetic field that comes from them and the sun. these big things are like gods no? think of people that worship mountains? they are also big things in our imagination, and, things in our imagination affect us, and, therefore exist.

### **Abortion.**

Abortion is about getting rid of unwanted babies. if you were to take a pill after your sexual encounters, that would be the same. yet, once you have done the deed, we must admit that we are here to reproduce, as that is on our minds most of the time. it is our passion.

So, if you were to become pregnant, you are fulfilling your role as a person. of course, some people in africa go overboard with this, but there should not be a law against it, as they grant life to people that have none. regardless, if the child dies, it either dies and just dies, as if it were an athiest world, or it dies and goes to heaven if it is a religious baby.

Of course, if it were that you have your baby aborted, you have not robbed anyone. no, in fact you have sent the child to a much better place, either into pergutory where it will be supplied with all the love and 'material things' it needs, or in fact back into a painless state. of course, you could also say you are robbing the person of a chance to live, but, what could they do but reproduce, as that is our main function.

If the love of the mother is that she should have taken a morning after pill that day, and that is allowed, then why not take a few weeks before pill?

### **Guns.**

So, a state has granted people a right to bear arms or whatever? that is up to the state, and, if the people support the state, it is a right granted by the people for the people. this is the same as a parental body of a school saying that kids can bring knives to school.

Bringing knives to school is clearly immoral, and outside of all moral teachings. when have you heard a grandparent saying it is okay to bring a knife near them?

It is immoral and antisocial to bear arms, unless you are a police person.

What are guns used for? protecting the person? sounds like they are for harming the other person. if someone is confronted by a perp, they should let the person do their worst then claim from insurance. if two wrongs don't make a right, do two guns?

### Let's 'kill' Epictetus!

*"He is a wise man who does not grieve for the things which he has not, but rejoices for those which he has." ~ Epictetus*

This is terribly pessimistic. looking forwards in life keeps one going, if you were to just relax and say you are happy with what you have, are you really happy? i know one thing that really makes people happy - shopping! i know the brain releases chemicals when you spend money or get promoted or make your way in life - all you got to do is realize that you are in fact improving your life.

If you were to be happy with what you have, you will never amount to anything. it is like discovering fire and gloating over it for life, instead of teaching others to make fire, yes?

If people lay back and relaxed the whole time in the lifestyle they have, then they would just fizzle out. everything would fizzle out. rail ways will fizzle out, for example, as nobody would care to fix them, then say they are happy with walking. the problem there is that hatred of walking is what made them build the railways in the first place.

Now, a wise man, it is said like to learn. he has knowledge, why not get some more? he has a meal, how about another one? dreams can come true, and nothing makes you happier than getting them.

Of course, this is not what is meant by the 'epic guy.' he means you should be thankful for what you have. if you are not thankful, you will be bitter, but, if you are thankful, will you plan to be thankful again? if you were to plan to be thankful, well, that is charity for yourself. you should not only be thankful, but thankful for such things in the world to covet. if you were to rely on your charming smile and smooth wording to get you into a position where you are thankful, you are a child. so...

Instead of being thankful, be a provider. this is the real way to live, as a parent. if you are not a provider, you are a taker, not adding to god's kingdom, man's plans or the earth at all. if you are thankful though, it shows humility, and, makes you relax. is that what you want? the rich people, the people with the influence, want to be remembered. this must be the purest goal of all, as they have everything already, so choose to covet their memories in the lives of others. to make an impact, like the nelson mandela children's trust or whatever you call it. is there one? are you thankful? good.

### Musical taste.

The way i see it, we all like the same music! it is just that we identify some music with ourselves, and other not.

I like all types of music. that is because i can place myself at any place musically with anyone. this is because i understand that we all like the same music.

When we say we do not like a certain type of music it is because we feel we do not fit in there. "what is this crap?" is actually saying that you would never say, do, or idolize that person, sound or 'message.' no music has a message though, as messages are thought up after the song is written, as, then they remind you of something. well, that is the way i see messages...

Now, if you do like a song, it is because it excites you, in the case of a

teenybopper, it might relax you, in the style of an old man, or it might make you day dream of being in a place with these people? that is the only elitism there is, like a message, it is made up nonsense.

Are you saying you don't listen to the radio? do you like any of the stuff they play? of course, you will find songs better than other songs, yes? so, you place one song over another because you enjoy the way it makes you feel.

Of course, some music makes you feel the same way over each genre, so, if you were to like feeling excited, you would like other music that makes you feel excited. this is down to the mood you are in, or, where you identify yourself interacting with others with the music in the background.

## **Proteins.**

Okay, proteins are made of amino acids, so therefore break things down, as that is what acids do. they break things down into a liquid, as that is what you find in your blood, as our bodies are mainly liquid based.

If a protein was to break down every type of food, maybe some are better at different types of foods or cells than others? maybe we can make a protein a disease fighting thing? they are acid based, so, will be able to destroy other cells?

I suggest we try to fuse a red blood cell and a protein. this will take the protein to the disease, and it will break it down into non functioning parts. is this a good idea? i hope so...

So, proteins fold into three dimensional shapes. this is because all proteins are three dimensional too, so there is no news here. if you were to see them fold into 'spirals' and stuff. these molecules also merge with an oxygen atom, as they need to supply oxygen, as, that is like water for a plant in the 'cell stream' or blood stream.

If you were to observe that they stay close together, that is because they have many interconnections, and, need to stay close. all proteins are green, because, they are, well, why do different things come in different colors? if we were to observe that they are all green, white, red and yellow inside the body, what does that mean?

I suppose it means that it's insides are being seen? if our skin was to be peeled off, we would be yellow, and then white, and then red. where does green come into it? plants leaves are green, so, if there is a biological constant, we would have to say that green is something that absorbs or breaks down other things? how about if we observed that we can have green eyes too? if we were to observe that plants are just green, brown, yellow and white, and the flowers are red, then what would that mean? there has to be a biological constant!

If we were to observe that white means the first step of biomass, like bones and puss, and red means the next step up, then green, then yellow and then white outer layers, what does it all mean? i would hazard a guess that these are the levels of biomass that indicate how protected they are. if they were more vulnerable, they would be closer to a inner color. we could also say that these colors are evident in animals too, with mainly black being the outer 'shell' of insects. i know flies have red blood, yes? if we were to observe the other things in nature, well, water is white or blue, depending on where you see it, and mountains are brown. aha! if you look under the levels of the earth, you will find some clay and stuff, and it gets progressively darker. this would mean, that, these are natural colors! in nature, white should be darker than red, and so forth,

due to the shade of it all, yes? the darker it is, the further to the surface of your skin it is. this could be to protect it from the sun or the cold, maybe? this could help color code chemistry and biology for easy use! some things are a known color, therefore have a certain order, and, will come in a certain sequence. there has to be a color coding for all biology...

Maybe if we were to observe the zygote growing into a baby, we could see the order of 'life colors?' i am sure all doctors know what these are, as it is obvious to them.

## **Surgery.**

When you operate on someone, you got to know where the problem is.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surgery>

*Prior to surgery, the patient is given a medical examination, certain pre-operative tests, and their physical status is rated according to the ASA physical status classification system. If these results are satisfactory, the patient signs a consent form and is given a surgical clearance. If the procedure is expected to result in significant blood loss, an autologous blood donation may be made some weeks prior to surgery. If the surgery involves the digestive system, the patient may be instructed to perform a bowel prep by drinking a solution of polyethylene glycol the night before the procedure. Patients are also instructed to abstain from food or drink (an NPO order after midnight on the night before the procedure, to minimize the effect of stomach contents on pre-operative medications and reduce the risk of aspiration if the patient vomits during or after the procedure.*

*Some medical systems have a practice of routinely performing chest x-rays before surgery. The premise behind this practice is that the physician might discover some unknown medical condition which would complicate the surgery, and that upon discovering this with the chest x-ray, the physician would adapt the surgery practice accordingly.[1] In fact, medical specialty professional organizations recommend against routine pre-operative chest x-rays for patients who have an unremarkable medical history and presented with a physical exam which did not indicate a chest x-ray.[1] Routine x-ray examination is more likely to result in problems like misdiagnosis, overtreatment, or other negative outcomes than it is to result in a benefit to the patient.[1] Likewise, other tests including complete blood count, prothrombin time, partial thromboplastin time, basic metabolic panel, and urinalysis should not be done unless the results of these tests can help evaluate surgical risk.[2]*

So, once you know where the problem is, you prepare to operate. this is done with 'markers' to designate the place to be operated on, or where to cut. a patient is always given pain killers or is sedated so that they will not suffer too much pain. all you got to know about, is what sick things look like. once you have gotten the body working properly again - all the incorrectly colored parts of the body are drained of anything that is wrong with them, like puss or whatever, then you need to find the place where it fits, and;

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surgery>

*reconnection of organs, tissues, etc., particularly if severed. Resection of organs such as intestines involves reconnection. Internal suturing or stapling may be used. Surgical connection between blood vessels or other tubular or hollow structures such as loops of intestine is called anastomosis.*

So, you found your problem, you go in, clean it up, and sew them up again. of course, you could also use a very hot 'pin' to get the blood vessels and other things that you saw before you got into the body to reconnect with them.

### **Art forms.**

There are many different art forms, but the ones i want to discuss are painting, singing and music and acting. anybody that do these things would say they are good at them, as we all believe that our own art is superior. of course, if we were to be honest, it is only through our peers that we find out who has a good hand at these.

Now, let's go through what we have already talked about previously? if we were to observe arts of the drawn or painted sort, we would find that beauty is related to angles of the art work being as close to the ratio of 1 to 1.638 as possible, music must come in certain notes for it to be close to the perfect song, and i cannot remember touching on acting yet, just camera angles and what they mean.

### **Painting.**

If we were to paint something, how would we paint it? would it be abstract - as all paintings are abstract - i think we should concentrate on this. i say all paintings are abstract as nothing is as clear as a photograph, and, failing absolute clarity, it all relates to what we actually see, or, want to see. the artist is the person who decides what colors to use, what shapes to make with those colors, and how many shapes to make.

Now, i want to suggest that every time a color is used it should be changed a little with other colors. i say this as otherwise you will have one color in different places, making the person viewing the painting see the shape as if it were breaking up all over them. if you were to want to do this, you would be drawing the shape all over the page, yes? to do that would make the person ignore the rest of the painting while they are looking for ways to see the original color in the painting.

Of course, you might want to do this as a trick! if you were to use the exact same color all over the place, it would dull out some areas while it concentrates on others. this reminds me of those 'trick' paintings you see on face book. this affect will make people look at your art work as if it were shades of it's own 'brilliance' in say the corners for a quick look, or in the middle and top and right for a 'focus session.'

So, everything except photographs are abstract. let's take a look at the mona lisa? what is it supposed to do? it is supposed to make one think of the lady, as she is right in the middle, and then admire her beauty. her beauty was revealed by the artist as they colored the canvass and then separated the shapes with colors.

Everyone feels the same when they look at the same colors, or, more or less. there are factors such as mood also to take into account, but other wise they will feel the same way about a color that others feel, which is good news for the artist. making the outside calming and the innermost intense is a good way to paint, as then people can concentrate when they feel like it.

### **Singing and music.**

If it were that the best way to sing would be loudly, there would be no voice training. many parents try to educate their kids in playing the piano or violin, and this will be regarded as culture by society. anyways, let's talk about music and singing.



Obviously, one wants to sound the right rhymes at various intervals. in the beginning, people will be trying to find out how many words they can comfortably fit into the intervals, and then where to emphasize the words.

Taking deep breaths will result in a heavy exhale at the end of the singing, so it is wise to take little breaths that can be released quickly, so as to not clog up the windpipe and stuff when you release that bit of air. Hell, it is better to sing while inhaling than 'burping' all over the microphone!

Then, it comes to be that the music must be re-tuned sometimes. this will see a 'beat' go slower or faster, to suite the words. eventually there will be some means to an end.

But, that is not before the singer is to do some more voice training! if they need to sing for a long time, they should train their 'wind out put' with some breathing exercises, like yoga.

### **Acting.**

Like singing, you should try to do some breathing exercises for acting, to help you deliver your message, whatever that might be.

I like to think of acting as if it were a visual art, so, believe that everything comes down to composure. when i say composure, i mean seizing the moment and making yourself loud. if you were to do this you would attract attention, and that is the whole thing about acting - to grab attention for yourself in terms of what they see and hear, that you are the focus of their attention.

If you were to dress the part, you would listen to your costume people very well, or, if it is a small scale thing, then you would try to do some research into the dress of the character. if you were to get hold of clothes, you could two tone yourself, as this grabs the most attention for yourself if you were to play a leading role.

If you were to want to play the role of the character, some people like to get into character by practicing the character's person in off hours. surely there is an easier way? what if you were to act yourself - or how you think of yourself - and exaggerate it? if you were to instead think of someone you know of personally, and act like them if it is appropriate, it is surely better than acting like someone you imagine you know if you were to be playing them? i mean, if you were to act as you would like to act - thinking of yourself, then doing what you would like to admire about yourself?

### **Altar of wishes part five.**

I have come back to this now. apparently it doesn't do anything. yet. i am sure with some more work it will work. so, how do we build our altar, and what goes onto it?

If we were to observe how gods do things, they merely wish for them. this has to be able to be done down here too? if we were to want to make a wish, how would it work? from a figment into reality? this might be better to work with real things.

Maybe if you were to place a photograph of what you want to happen onto the altar, maybe it would understand that?

Maybe if you were to place things to do with our wish onto the altar, or, the ashes

of the thing we want to be done, maybe that would work?

Maybe if we were to burn everything i have mentioned before in a furnace, and bring the ashes inside our altar, then it would understand? the more you put on there, the more it will work?

#### **Altar of wishes part six.**

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If we were to imagine these things being burned on our altar, then it should work too! if we were to have an actual altar, one made of wood i suppose, or a dressing table, we could imagine the wish we want to do, then imagine a pandora's box of items for it, then burn all of that on the altar with our candle that is actually lit there on the dresser, then we should be able to make our wishes.

As a word of caution, i think it may affect your health to make these wishes.

#### Wages.

Lower wages means it is easier to hire people, but hard still to get the buildings and stuff to support the business. i propose doubling the minimum wage, but, how do we keep this from inflation? inflation is a real monster then!

I propose the state is to bring back gst. this helps the poor, by taxing the luxuries more than the basics. that is the best thing the state can do for the poor in the simplest forms. it does mean a hell of a problem for accountants, but a quick reference or phone call can sort that out.

How about instead of doubling the minimum wage, they double the money they pay the employees, in food stamps or vouchers? this means that they will be able to have the food they need instead of paying more for the food they need?

... another way to battle inflation would be to, in a free market with regulations, make foods cost as much as affordable by the working people - the minimum wage earners. this regulation will make it easy for the poor to eat, and, easy for the middle class to eat. i hear people complaining about spending half their wages for transport, so maybe limiting the cost of fuel for the oil giants would be a good idea? looks like this fight against inflation is going to the near east!

So, the problem with inflation is usually that the price of fuel goes up. i know we have trains going everywhere, and they use coal, so i don't see why this is. i mean, a few middle men going from place to place to peddle their goods will cost a little more, but i mean, there is something funny going on with the oil price. if the oil is going up, that is because the sheiks will be wanting more money. the solution? penalties on them for using western banks or something similar - super tax! i mean like super super tax! if they were to collect too much money, or bring over a certain amount home each month or year, then they should be penalized. if that does not deter them, i don't know what will.

Other than oil, there are other ways to fight inflation. if the state was to order reverse inflation, where they cut the zeros off the price of goods, to make the currency neat again, well, people will still earn the same, but everything bought will be the same price or less. this means, of course, that the oil will have to go down too, so, the sheiks will be losing money. this means, they will sell off these 'toxic assets,' and then it will be like hot potatoes getting thrown from one corner tot he other. eventually, the banks will end up with oil, and they will profit from it, as if the price for oil is going down, then the price for transporting oil is going down.

Then, if the state was to try to reverse inflation somewhat, i remember writing down a way to reverse inflation a while ago, but it escapes me now, so, i will try to come up with a new way!

To reverse inflation for a 'hiccup' of time, where you can reverse inflation again to prolong the 'hiccup,' or even make it a 'belch' or 'spasm,' you only need to have the state pay for part of it. if the state can make imaginary money on credit from the bank, they can pay for half of everything before it is sold, but put the price up. this would mean they collect the exaggerated taxes for it, but collect it from themselves, while the supplier is left as is, and the people are happy new food stuffs owners. but that is just a idea at the moment...

#### Musical notes with pythagoras.

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*In the 6th century BC, the ancient Greek philosopher Pythagoras wanted to know why some musical intervals seemed more beautiful than others, and he found answers in terms of numerical ratios representing the harmonic overtone series on a string. He is reputed to have observed that when the lengths of vibrating strings are expressible as ratios of integers (e.g. 2 to 3, 3 to 4), the tones produced will be harmonious. If, for example, a string sounds the note C when plucked, a string twice as long will sound the same note an octave lower. The tones in between are then given by 16:9 for D, 8:5 for E, 3:2 for F, 4:3 for G, 6:5 for A, and 16:15 for B, in ascending order.[7]*

If you were to observe that pythagoras defined music in his time, then that was the beginning. if he was to observe that a harp would have the longest strings possible without having to make a really long instrument, we would see that it would have the greatest range. of course, placing a divider in between the strings - making them shorter, would leave us with a really widely ranging instrument. that is to say, a guitar would have the normal strings, plus the shorter ones, leaving a greater range to be played.

Now, if the best notes are found to be based on differences of four, five and ten, then there must be a way to make a perfect song? if it is played perfectly of course. if the song is to be played on loose strings or tight strings of course, there will be a heck of a difference. if it is too tight, the song will be too high, too low, the sound will be too low.

This leads me to believe in having about three guitars present. if the three guitars were strung out as being 'normal,' 'tight' and 'loose,' we would find a great ability to make fantastic music. this means though, that players will have to use a pick to stop the vibrations from the strings as they are played to the end of their contribution, and, the range will be quite intense.

## Optics.

This is the study of how things are seen. have you ever wondered why oil makes colorful patterns in water and sunlight? well, this is the thing to study to find out why.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optics>

*Refractive processes take place in the physical optics limit, where the wavelength of light is similar to other distances, as a kind of scattering. The simplest type of scattering is Thomson scattering which occurs when electromagnetic waves are deflected by single particles. In the limit of Thompson scattering, in which the wavelike nature of light is evident, light is dispersed independent of the frequency, in contrast to Compton scattering which is frequency-dependent and strictly a quantum mechanical process, involving the nature of light as particles. In a statistical sense, elastic scattering of light by numerous particles much smaller than the wavelength of the light is a process known as Rayleigh scattering while the similar process for scattering by particles that are similar or larger in wavelength is known as Mie scattering with the Tyndall effect being a commonly observed result. A small proportion of light scattering from atoms or molecules may undergo Raman scattering, wherein the frequency changes due to excitation of the atoms and molecules. Brillouin scattering occurs when the frequency of light changes due to local changes with time and movements of a dense material.[59]*

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optics>

$D = \frac{1}{v_g} \frac{dv_g}{d\lambda}$

where  $v_g$  is the group velocity.[61] For a uniform medium, the group velocity is

$$D = \frac{1}{v_g^2} \frac{dv_g}{d\lambda}$$

$v_g = c \left( n - \lambda \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \right)^{-1}$

where  $n$  is the index of refraction and  $c$  is the speed of light in a vacuum.[62] This gives a simpler form for the dispersion delay parameter:

$$v_g = c \left( n - \lambda \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \right)^{-1}$$

$$D = - \frac{\lambda}{c} \frac{d^2 n}{d\lambda^2}.$$

$$D = - \frac{\lambda}{c} \frac{d^2 n}{d\lambda^2}.$$

So, this is pretty easy. optics is a piece of cake, as, if you observe the calculations of this, the hardest part of optics i could find, you will find that it is easy to cancel like terms on each side of the equation. but, i think this is a load, and want to make it better, if i may try to do so?

You see through your eyes. what you see is what we are 'studying' as if it were not what we see, it wouldn't be possible to observe it.

If you see something, it is because of light reflecting off of it. of course, this doesn't hold all the information that the object has, as, it is only reflecting off the object. this means, to see something totally, we should make the light shine inside it towards our eyes. problem is most things are not see through, so, it will be hard.

Now, if you shine a torch on the other side of a stick, you will see the light and the 'black' image of the stick. if you were to observe the sunlight around us through, it will shine on the stick, and make it look brown or green or something. if you were to actually see the stick, you need to set it on fire, as then the images of it are sent out.

Come to think of it, every fire looks yellow, red and blue. these must mean that everything we see is based on these colors, as these are the colors of light, yes? if you were to look at the fire, the yellow goes on top - the lightest color makes the 'gas' and the darkest color, blue, makes the plasma liquid. then the red makes the coals burn - the real fire. so, you could say that red is a solid color, blue is a liquid color and yellow is a gas color? i hope so...

Anyways, if you see a object, you see the light reflecting off of it. this means that you will see it as it was a split second before, meaning that it is an old image. this is why we see stars long after they have become black holes, they are feeding us out dated information, of course.

The world is full of colors, and, if you see things as they were, in photographs and stuff, then our eyes are letting in radiation. that is all. this radiation combines with our pineal gland and then we get a picture. all senses are linked to the pineal gland.

Now, you get different angles to what you see, and this is rooted in our sense of balance - what is up and what is down. this means, of course, that hearing is linked to the seeing we see. if this is true, then what about the other senses? are they all linked?

So, what we see is dependent on what was, and our sense of gravity. then there are angles to see at, but, these do not matter, as, the radiation is coming from the same objects. so, studying different angles for seeing things is frivolous, as

we can change our angles. anything that can be changed so simply does not warrant study.

## Electromagnetism.

*[quote=Wikipedia.] Electromagnetism, or the electromagnetic force is one of the four fundamental interactions in nature, the other three being the strong interaction, the weak interaction, and gravitation. This force is described by electromagnetic fields, and has innumerable physical instances including the interaction of electrically charged particles and the interaction of uncharged magnetic force fields with electrical conductors.*

*The word electromagnetism is a compound form of two Greek terms, ἤλεκτρον, *ēlektron*, "amber", and μαγνήτης, *magnetic*, from "magnítis líthos" (μαγνήτης λίθος), which means "magnesian stone", a type of iron ore. The science of electromagnetic phenomena is defined in terms of the electromagnetic force, sometimes called the Lorentz force, which includes both electricity and magnetism as elements of one phenomenon.*

*During the quark epoch, the electroweak force split into the electromagnetic and weak force. The electromagnetic force plays a major role in determining the internal properties of most objects encountered in daily life. Ordinary matter takes its form as a result of intermolecular forces between individual molecules in matter. Electrons are bound by electromagnetic wave mechanics into orbitals around atomic nuclei to form atoms, which are the building blocks of molecules. This governs the processes involved in chemistry, which arise from interactions between the electrons of neighboring atoms, which are in turn determined by the interaction between electromagnetic force and the momentum of the electrons.*

*There are numerous mathematical descriptions of the electromagnetic field. In classical electrodynamics, electric fields are described as electric potential and electric current in Ohm's law, magnetic fields are associated with electromagnetic induction and magnetism, and Maxwell's equations describe how electric and magnetic fields are generated and altered by each other and by charges and currents.*

*The theoretical implications of electromagnetism, in particular the establishment of the speed of light based on properties of the "medium" of propagation (permeability and permittivity), led to the development of special relativity by Albert Einstein in 1905. The electromagnetic force is one of the four known fundamental forces. The other fundamental forces are:*

*the weak nuclear force, which binds to all known particles in the Standard Model, and causes certain forms of radioactive decay. (In particle physics though, the electroweak interaction is the unified description of two of the four known fundamental interactions of nature:*

*electromagnetism and the weak interaction);*

*the strong nuclear force, which binds quarks to form nucleons, and binds nucleons to form nuclei*

*the gravitational force.*


*The electromagnetic force is the one responsible for practically all the phenomena one encounters in daily life above the nuclear scale, with the exception of gravity. Roughly speaking, all the forces involved in interactions between atoms can be explained by the electromagnetic force acting on the electrically charged atomic nuclei and electrons inside and around the atoms, together with how these particles carry momentum by their movement. This includes the forces we experience in "pushing" or "pulling" ordinary material objects, which come from the intermolecular forces between the individual molecules in our bodies and those in the objects. It also includes all forms of chemical phenomena.*

*A necessary part of understanding the intra-atomic to intermolecular forces is the effective force generated by the momentum of the electrons' movement, and that electrons move between interacting atoms, carrying momentum with them. As a collection of electrons becomes more confined, their minimum momentum necessarily increases due to the Pauli*

*exclusion principle. The behaviour of matter at the molecular scale including its density is determined by the balance between the electromagnetic force and the force generated by the exchange of momentum carried by the electrons themselves.*


So, if you observe kinetic or potential energy, that is electromagnetism.  
momentum and acceleration is also electromagnetism. just study those things.


## Pennsylvania school stabbing

 Quote by: [http://edition.cnn.com/2014/04/09/justice/pennsylvania-school-stabbing/index.html?hpt=hp\\_t1](http://edition.cnn.com/2014/04/09/justice/pennsylvania-school-stabbing/index.html?hpt=hp_t1)

*Murrysville, Pennsylvania (CNN) -- A teenage boy wielding two kitchen knives went on a stabbing rampage at his high school in Murrysville, Pennsylvania, early Wednesday, before being tackled by an assistant principal, authorities said.*

*Twenty students and a security officer at Franklin Regional Senior High School were either stabbed or slashed in the attack, Westmoreland County District Attorney John Peck told reporters.*

*The accused attacker was been identified as 16-year-old Alex Hribal, according to a criminal complaint made public. Hribal, who was arraigned as an adult, faces four counts of attempted homicide, 21 counts of aggravated assault and one count of possession of a weapon on school grounds, the [documents](#)  show.*

*"I'm not sure he knows what he did, quite frankly," Hribal's attorney, Patrick Thomassey, said, adding he would [file](#)  a motion to move the case to juvenile court.*

*"...We have to make sure that he understands the nature of the charges and what's going on here. It's important that he be examined by a psychiatrist and determined where he is mentally."*

*A doctor who treated six of the victims, primarily teens, said at first they did not know they had been stabbed.*

*"They just felt pain and noticed they were bleeding," Dr. Timothy VanFleet, chief of emergency medicine at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, told CNN.*

*"Almost all of them said they didn't see anyone coming at them. It apparently was a crowded hallway and they were going about their business, and then just felt pain and started bleeding."*

*Arguing against bail for Hribal, the district attorney told the court that four of the victims were in critical condition, including one who was "eviscerated." There's a question whether the victim will survive, Peck said.*

*Hribal is being held without bail at the Westmoreland County juvenile detention center. Authorities have not detailed a possible motive in the attack, but the district attorney said in court the teen made "statements when subdued by officials that he wanted to die."*

*'Don't know what I got going down'*

*The carnage began shortly before the [start](#)  of classes, when an attacker began stabbing students in a crowded hallway and then went from classroom to classroom.*

*Student Matt DeCesare was outside the school when he heard a fire alarm ring and then saw two students come out of the school covered in blood.*

*Then he saw teachers running into the building and pulling "a couple of more students out," he told CNN. The students had been stabbed.*

*To stanch the bleeding, the teachers asked the students for their hoodies.*

*"We all took our hoodies off and handed them to the teachers to use as tourniquets to stop the bleeding," he said.*

*Recordings of emergency calls released in the wake of the attack provide a soundtrack of sorts to the terror and chaos that played out inside the school.*



*"I don't know what I got going down at school here but I need some units here ASAP," one officer can be heard saying.*

*Minutes later in another call, another official, breathlessly, can be heard detailing casualties: "About 14 patients right now."*

*Then another call for help. "Be advised inside the school we have multiple stab victims," one of the officers said. "So bring in EMS from wherever you can get them."*

*'Saw the kid who was stabbing people'*

*Student Mia Meixner was standing at her locker.*

*"I heard a big commotion like behind my back," she told CNN. "And I turned around and I saw two kids on the ground."*

*She thought a fight had broken out, but then she saw blood.*

*"I saw the kid who was stabbing people get up and run away," she said. Then she saw a girl she knew standing by the cafeteria. "She was gushing blood down her arm."*

*Meixner dropped her books and went to help the girl.*

*Bystanders step up in time of crisis*

*"I started hearing a stampede of students coming down from the other end of the hall, saying 'Get out, we need to leave, go, there's a kid with a knife.' Then a teacher came over to me and the girl I was trying to help. And she said she would handle the girl and that I should run out. So then I just ran out of the school and tried to get out as soon as possible." Meixner never heard the attacker utter a word.*

*"He was very quiet. He just was kind of doing it," she said. "And he had this, like, look on his face that he was just crazy and he was just running around just stabbing whoever was in his way."*

*She said she didn't know the boy, but he had been in a lot of her classes. "He kept to himself a lot," she said. "He didn't have that many friends that I know of, but I also don't know of him getting bullied that much. I actually never heard of him getting bullied. He just was kind of shy and didn't talk to many people."*

*Hribal's attorney described him as a "nice young man," who has never been in trouble.*

*"He's not a loner. He works well with other kids," he said. "...He's scared. He's a young kid. He's 16, looks like he's 12. I mean, he's a very young kid and he's never been in trouble so this is all new to him."*

*At least a dozen FBI agents could be seen going in and out of Hribal's family home in the hours after the attack. Shortly before the agents arrived at the house, a man believed to be Hribal's father drove up.*

*"My prayers go out to everyone who was injured today, and I hope they recover as soon as possible," he told reporters.*

*Hribal's attorney said the family was upset by the allegations. "They did not foresee this at all," he said.*

*Stabbing shatters peace in quiet, upscale community  
Tackled by an assistant principal*

Assistant Principal Sam King is being credited with bringing to an end the 5-minute rampage that authorities say began about 7:15 a.m. ET.

King tackled the teen, Peck told reporters. A school resource officer was able to handcuff the suspect, Police Chief Thomas Seefeld said.  
Assistant principal called 'great man'

The accused teen was being treated for injuries to his hands, the chief said.

Police Officer William "Buzz" Yakshe, who also serves as a resource officer at the school, helped subdue the suspect, said Dan Stevens, the county deputy emergency management coordinator. Yakshe is "doing fine," Stevens said. "He's more upset than anything else over what happened, because these are his kids."

Students stabbed at Pennsylvania school

Stabbings at Pennsylvania high school Stabbings at Pennsylvania high school

A fire alarm that was pulled during the attack probably helped get more people out of the school during an evacuation order, Seefeld said. Students were running everywhere and there was "chaos and panic."

At one point, a female student applied pressure to the wounds of one of the male victims, possibly helping to save his life, said Dr. Mark

Rubino, chief medical officer at Forbes Regional Hospital in nearby Monroeville, Pennsylvania, where seven teens were taken for treatment.

The students who were hurt range in age from 14 to 17, Stevens said. The injuries were stabbing-related, such as lacerations or punctures, he said.

'It doesn't happen here'

The attack in Murrysville is the latest in a string of school violence that has occurred across the nation. But mass stabbings, such as the one at the high school, are rare.

The attack has rattled the town, a residential enclave with a population of about 20,000. A message on the Franklin Regional School District's website said all of its elementary schools were closed after the incident, and "the middle school and high school students are secure."

Franklin Regional Senior High will be closed "over the [next](#) several days," district school Superintendent Gennaro Piraino said. The district's middle school and elementary schools will be open Thursday, and counseling will be available for the whole district, he said. Information on what led to the stabbings and the conditions of the injured are still unfolding.

Bill Rehkopf, a KDKA radio host and Franklin Regional High School graduate, called the stabbing shocking.

He said he kept thinking, "It doesn't happen here, it can't happen here."

It is clear that there is no motive, as he randomly attacked people. maybe it was the columbine enigma that he wanted to be like? maybe he thought that everyone is bad? is killing someone that is bad good?

If he wanted to kill anybody, he would have stabbed them while they were still screaming, [yes](#)? i mean, if he just goes on and attacks people randomly, without wanting to kill them, it is something of an alpha male syndrome i think.

Now, if he was out to hurt people, just a little bit, then there is nothing wrong with that. if he wanted to scare people away from him, at sometime you turn to

someone, or you take matters into your own hands - you don't just pop or something, do you?

If you were to observe the rap videos on television, then you would see some with thugs beating people up. without someone to look up to, to emulate, what do you do? who do you turn to? it looks like those thugs on television are listening, [yes](#)?

### Drugs and crime.

There is no such thing as a victimless crime. if you commit a crime, it is against society, as, it is society that suffers. if you take drugs, it is not a crime as such, but dealing drugs is a crime.

Now what is a crime? if you take drugs, you might ride into someone, but then you might do that due to stress too. if you were to attack someone for money, is money evil? i think there are far worse things than drug dealing, and, if the system is to deal with drug dealing, they should follow onto the backs of the sex laws - where anyone can get a condom without question. this is like getting a booklet at all universities that shows how drugs work, what they do to you, and so forth. there is no cure or prevention, so [education](#) is the best way to deal with it.

Now, is there a law against working with 'molten petrol?' that is just as bad for you as smoking cigarettes or crystal meth. this drug only makes you want to go to sleep, has the same effects as smoking and taking sleeping tablets together, so, what is the big deal?

How about marijuana? if you were to smoke this, you will laugh a lot, get sleepy and get hungry for sweet things, as it kills off your taste buds i suppose, or dulls them slightly and dries you out.

How about lsd? if you take this, you laugh a lot and focus on things intensely. you also tend to get confused. of [course](#) some people think they can fly, but that was only because they were told they could by some 'master of ceremonies,' or they were focusing on the roof tops. this is like laughing gas in a hospital, but is more dangerous than marijuana because you think you are not impaired. if you were to get this booklet i spoke of, you will see that you should stay away from 'ceremonies masters,' roof tops and driving.

Ecstasy releases happy things from your brain into the rest of your body. this is like being cheered at a sports [event](#), so, is that illegal too?

Cocaine! of course this is the second worst drug you can do, they say, and this makes you focus and sometimes get aggressive and absent minded. if you have too much of this you could die, but otherwise it makes you feel great, like being cheered at sports matches. it also brings out the alpha male in people, and therefore people think they can do things they cannot. of course, this booklet will [show](#) you what to do or to avoid when taking cocaine.

Heroin makes you feel great and impairs/harms bodily function, and you go to sleep nearly always. your health is at risk! otherwise it is like sleeping while having sex i suppose...

So, there is no victimless crimes. of [course](#), taking drugs is not a crime, nor is dealing them, except maybe to preteens or something. there is no crime here!

These beasts you speak of are imaginary. are white people and politicians really the beast that the poor fight? the politicians need their votes, so, will try to appease them. do they sell drugs to them, making them addicted to something that they supply? maybe in jail.

If you were to deal drugs, i suppose it is like selling ice cream.

### More engineering for high school.

I think the best thing to know when you are [engineering](#) is the thermal dynamics, or, heat conduction of materials. i think this is probably one of the key things in engineering, as, when things move they generate heat, and engineering is all about things moving to accomplish a goal for our lives to be made easier.

If you were to observe the moving things inside a mechanism - as [engineering](#) is all about mechanisms moving - then you would see that there are many measurements to be made as well. there is plenty of content to learn when learning engineering, but that could all be made easier with correctly coding parts so that it is easy to see what you want to fit where.

Now, if you were trying to make a part, like in toolmaking, you need a mold and other tools. how do we know which tool to use where? if it fits, it should be used there, but this could take a long time in a exam, so, you should familiarize yourself with tools and what they do before hand. you could do this at school or at a [hardware](#) store asking the experts how it works if you have no 'workshop' at your school. i suppose that country people may have to take a bus into town to get this done, of course.

Once you know all the tools, you need to know their stress levels. if you have a screwdriver that fits into a screw head, it might break when turning it. this means, use as big a tool as you can to do things, within reason, as you might break or over stress the tool.

If you were to observe that different parts of the mechanism will move at different speeds, you need to make them go at the same speed. to do this you need to use oil, firstly, as when one thing turns the other thing will turn too, but, this creates stress. to get all the parts to move at the same speed, you need to make the bigger parts that can handle more stress go at the same speed as the little things, as it is the little things that might break or over clock. if you were to try to make the speed slower of the machine, and at the same time get the same out of it - say for a car engine? - then you would need to reconfigure the whole engine. of [course](#), making the small things go at greater speed would leave more stress? well if you were to drill more part 'hinges' into the thing, like with a little part that gets more parts attached to it, like candles on a cake, it could go at greater speed. of course, making the whole part 'thicker' would result in it handling more stress than the bigger part.

### Full employment.

To fix america, or, any country, the country needs to first identify where the problems are. most of the problems could be fixed with money, so, the best way to respond to problems is with money. If the state wants to save money, they need to either make more, or, cut back in various sectors. seeing as how cutting back would result in under funding, and, instead they should always be trying to expand on various things, they should try to make more using the same.

The most obvious one is to raise taxes. that is what hillary clinton proposed in her last election campaign in 2008 or whatever. if the best thing to do is to make

more, then you have to look at your resources. unfortunately, raw materials have a limited lifespan in terms of what they can deliver - in africa, as soon as they are gone, there is no way to replace them, so, in africa, they need to find ways of producing something else. i know labor is cheap here, so as soon as they have used up all their resources, they should try to 'insource' as much as they can, so that the people will have jobs, for example.

Now, if the states, who cannot do this, runs out of resources, they will still have the best resource of all - people! if the countries out there would realize that people can make money too, then they would prosper. if the people were to get to work, they need tools. for the jobs to work, they need customers. for the customers to have money, they need to have jobs too - more people!

So, if the people got together, they could supply the state with taxes. if the ten percent that are unemployed now were working, there would be more taxes coming in, and then they would have more money. for them to be working, they need tools, etcetera etcetera.

Now, the reserve bank could basically hand them out money as it can just be wiped away, or, they could add the people's work load to the total revenue of the country - [how much money](#) the country has to use. of course, this is easy, but, the state would like it to be 'kept a lid on' about how many tools people can borrow, so...

To supply tools to people, for that long story to come true, they need to construct tools. instead of just handing them out, they should let people buy them for cheap - the people that work there. they could save up, and then buy the tools, then set out on [a new](#) venture or job with the tools, being replaced by those that have no jobs. of course, this is too slow, so...

Instead of selling tools, they could hold competitions for who gets to get them. they could, for example, hold a competition, or, multiple competitions for people only without jobs to enter and get tools? or, they could try to sell them to the state, or certain parties, and, for all their promises, they could at least offer them jobs? this would go down well with the parties that stand by their parties.

Of course, this is not that good, so, if they were to construct the tools, and make them all available for free, then the price of tools would go down. actually, it would put a few people out of work - the people that sell tools. of course, if the people that sell tools got to work using their tools, like rakes, sandblasters, jigs, electronic devices and so on, they could make their own way in life. with some market research, the parties making the tools could forecast a new scheme for the tool users, and make enough of each one, or maybe a few [more than enough](#), so that people could swap them for things they can use, and then get to work.

Now, what will happen to the economy if the tools are free? do we hear big business about die cast machines and spoke presses? no! they are small scale created, so, if the state was to go [a little bit](#) extra and buy these companies, they could be state owned and supply the tools to the people that need them. this means, they will be swapping a little bit of money for a lot of taxes! yeah man...

## Physiology.

This is the study of how the human body works. the way i see it, the body consumes other biomass to keep it running, so, it is like a leach where it sucks stuff up to keep it going, and breathes and poops out things it has 'consumed.'

If you want to observe all the body does, it turns water into blood, it breathes in oxygen and out carbon dioxide, and uses things in food to feed it's cells. If you were to [remove](#) any of these fuels, it would die.

To make blood the body needs to take water, air and other fuels. if you were to observe the difference between all the fuels and blood, you will see that blood is actually just like oil in an engine - or lubricant. if the body did not have this it would not be able to transport the fuels to the cells inside the body.

To make the body breathe, it uses the blood to transport oxygen to the cells. the oxygen gets absorbed into the blood and then gets gobbled by the cells to keep them full of something that is excited by heat so as to excite the cells from inside to keep them warm, along with fuels from foods we eat.

To get the food from place to place, it goes into the stomach, is absorbed like the oxygen into the blood, and then gets transported to the various parts of the body. unlike oxygen, the food is biomass, and, will be fed into the blood to help the body maintain homeostasis. if there is no food, the body will stop absorbing the foods and the body will die.

For the body to function in a way we are used to, all of these things needs to occur.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physiology>

*Human physiology seeks to understand the mechanisms that work to keep the human body alive and functioning,[3] through scientific enquiry into the nature of mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of humans, their organs, and the cells of which they are composed. The principal level of focus of physiology is at the level of organs and systems within systems. The endocrine and nervous systems [play](#) major roles in the reception and transmission of signals that integrate function in animals. Homeostasis is a major aspect with regard to such interactions within plants as well as animals. The biological basis of the study of physiology, integration refers to the overlap of many functions of the systems of the human body, as well as its accompanied form. It is achieved through communication that occurs in a variety of ways, both electrical and chemical.[citation needed]*

*Much of the foundation of knowledge in human physiology was provided by animal experimentation. Physiology is the study of function and is closely related to anatomy which is the study of form. Due to the frequent connection between form and function, physiology and anatomy are intrinsically linked and are studied in tandem as part of a medical [curriculum](#).*

The cells that absorb the fuels are also chemically based, as is everything in the body. to get where it is, the body has a plan since conception that sees it expand in various ways that leaves it with these cellular 'byproducts,' or, cells. the cells are bunches of elements that come together, so, you could say that this is a little bit of chemical modeling, yes? if you put these chemicals together outside the body, you could make the same cells, except, they won't be in or [close](#) to blood which feeds them and they will die.

Seeing as how we can replicate the cellular composition or make up of the cells, we could easily construct a 'super cell' with a little bit of [practice](#) or input. if we



were to get this super cells to work, it could do anything other cells can do, and, probably more.

But, we have a certain amount of cells, depending on how much we weigh. if we observe that all cells die, and that is the reason we die, we could observe that cellular division is there to keep the body 'fresh.' if the body did not reproduce cells, cells have a certain life span, and, well, you understand i hope?

Now, if we wanted to create these 'super cells,' we would need one cell type for cellular respiration, disease fighting and some other i cannot think up.

If we wanted to make a cell for cellular respiration, we could try to get something that is full of oxygen reaping - carbon dioxide - and then try to create a cell completely out of carbons? this would result, hopefully, in a cell that absorbs the oxygen completely, or, even through the skin! this would result in a super powered body that can react and think much better! of course, we would need bigger lungs, so, maybe this is not such a good idea, but, replicating the elements making up the cellular respiration cells would result in others that do the same thing.

If we wanted to create a a super disease fighting cell, we would need to [program](#) it with the native cells of the body, and get it to incinerate any other cells it finds. simpler said than done though! if the cells were to avoid all native cells, and instead attack non native cells, they could be made of cytoplasm and suffocate the disease?

### **General check up.**

A general [check](#) up is there for doctors to see what is wrong with a person. it is possible to see what is wrong even if you are not a doctor. if the person does have something wrong, you will find it easy to see what it is and what can be done about it.

If you were wanting to test someone's reflexes, then it would be something like a blood clot or something that is wrong, or even a bit of stress stopping the muscles from working properly. to test reflexes, you should let a fly into your office, and [watch](#) the person swat and kick at it. but, that is troublesome, so, if you want to let the patient watch a clock, and tell them to kick or do something with their arms or spine body or whatever, then they can do it as the minutes comes around.

If you want to see if the person is healthy, you should let them pee into a toilet, and, if it is dark yellow, they are healthy. if it is pale, they need more good things in their diet.

Then there is looking into their eyes. if their eyes react as you shine a torch into their eyes, they are fine, but if the reaction is delayed or they seem to have too much blood vessels in their eyes, they need more sleep or a rest if they say they sleep enough.

If they have a sore muscle, it must be because it is sprained, or there could be something else wrong with it. if it were that they have to favor a leg or something because of it, it could be quite a big problem. to get the muscle to repair itself, they must exercise it a lot. if it is sore from overuse, then they could just get it going [again](#) with some simple exercises. if it is torn though, and it is hard to tell sometimes, then they need only get the right creams for it. the right creams can be found at a pharmacy if you read all the boxes.

If it is a bit of blood loss through their urinary places, they should have their blood tested. if the blood looks to be clean - bright red - then there is nothing wrong with them. if it is dark red, it is getting clotted and they need dialysis. if the pee is full of blood, then they have gotten a 'blood vessel opening,' or 'cut' in their bladder or something. to get this sorted out, they need to drink lots of sugar loaded soda or drinks, so that the sugar will form glucose and shield the cut from the pee, which is nearly or [close](#) to toxic.

If there is blood when they cough, then there is a cut in their lungs. if the lungs were to have a cut in them, or just be unhealthy and bleeding on the inside, then they need to breathe in vaseline as that will coat the lungs with yucky cool stuff that clots the cuts, and makes your chest feel better.

### **X rays and other odds and ends.**

When you x ray someone, you need to look for problem sin their bodies. fractures and even hurt bones are easy to spot, and, should [result](#) in a little bit of rest of that arm, leg, rib or whatever, and a cast being put on them.

If you are looking for something else, then you need to observe that the whole body has shades it needs to be to be healthy. if it is bright white, it is healthy. if it is thin dark white, it is [parts](#) of organs or muscles that are also healthy.

If it is dark, then there is a [problem](#) there. if it is a lung, it is probably because they smoke or work in a factory, but at least you can see the problem. if it is a bone, it is rotting or something. basically dark means a problem, and light means no problem.

### **Pharmacology.**

Pharmacology is knowing which ointments, pills and creams match with what problems, and, how to [apply](#) them. if you are in need of some sort of treatment, be it antibiotics or nappy rash, this is where most of the action takes place in a pharmacy.

If you were to have your medical examination , because of a problem you had, you may be prescribed certain medication. if it is a fungal infection, you need to identify it first. to do that, you need to observe that the area will be either rash like or swollen. for different areas there might be different solutions, so, read the [instructions](#) carefully. probably isn't much difference from place to place.

If it is a rash, you get nice creams for that. just look for anti rash cream, but, as with previous, be aware of where it is on your body.

If it is diabetes, to find that out you need only take a few blood tests with those pens and things. if it checks out high over and over if you are having less sugar, you have diabetes. the right thing to do here is to eat less sugar and inject yourself with insulin.

If it is cancer, you should get a tumor on your body, like a big growth! it could just be a growth, but, to determine if it is either, you should [check](#) your blood. if your blood is thinning, and you need more sleep, then you might have cancer. basically you will feel weaker and weaker the whole time. if it is just a growth, well, i have already discussed how to treat them.



### Another bite at pyrokinesis.

This is the funnest thing to do. if you could really make fireballs then you would be a [shoe](#) in for world leader, i hope. because i want to be a world leader, i must make fireballs! here we go...

To make a fireball, you need to understand fire. there are three colors to fire, being red, yellow and blue. if you were to know these colors, you could draw in the fireball, which should only be yellow or red - orange then? you need oxygen, and a spark. i have heard of fire at [zero](#) gravity, let's see if that helps?

Okay, all i get is movie quotes and bands, so we are left assuming that a fireball needs a bit of fuel besides oxygen of the carbon sort. so, let's instead try to set things made of materials on fire? this is spontaneous combustion, yes?

The material must get very excited to be put on fire, so, if the material is cloth or something, you need to excite it with your mind. theoretically, you should rub your hands together a lot, and focus on the materials. maybe rubbing them between your eyes and in front of your nose, while looking at the thing will work? otherwise you should try to observe that they say, when something like wheat or hay is about to burn, they release heat. what a load! it should be accepting heat, heating it up. so, we need to get our heat from our hands to be exaggerated and focused and communicated onto the other thing - the material.

If you were to observe that the spark that ignites things, is actually electricity, or, electro magnetism in this case, then you need to take two magnets, with opposite charges, and hold them abreast. if the magnets were to be aimed so that at a push, they would reach out and focus on the materials, or, like maybe you could see an arc between the magnets reaching the material, then their magnetic pull is between them reaching out to the hay or whatever. maybe you could hold them in your mouth, or someone could hold them around you, with you in the middle? then, you rub your hands together looking at the materials?

### Fire ball throwing suite... hopefully!

So far, i think i am closing in on it. if you were to have metal or charged sleeves on your [clothing](#), you could point them at the materials and ignite them somehow, so, you won't need someone behind you holding magnets. this is easier!

So, you place charged magnets in your sleeves, then sew them in. [next](#) you make them hot! if you were to have them next to your arms or wrists or hands, for that matter, then you could heat them by using your body heat? or, maybe you could make the actual magnets 'vibes' hot by moving them around quickly. momentum equals energy, and, this is electromagnetism after all isn't it?

If you were to breathe out, you could also make fire? if you were to observe a flame thrower, then you will see that it sprays gas and has a flame. nothing else here! so, if you were to blow, or, spit as a fire juggler, you could throw fire, yes? now we need to find a way to do it without the gas and flames!

So, if you were to observe we have lots of oxygen in our lungs, we could say that it is all fuel, yes? then all we need is a flame. queue up flames! we need to observe that we can light farts too. this is [full](#) of toxic gas. okay, nothing artificial or toxic in this mess!

Now, to breathe fire, like a real prophet of revelation, we need to observe that the body can make heat. what i want to focus on now is the throat chakra, as that is where the fire will come from, presumably. also, the more in you breathe the more out you can breathe, yes?

So, [back](#) to basics. throat chakra, air from lungs. this is carbon we breathe out, so, is very flammable. we wouldn't want to breathe in fire, would we? if we were to breathe out over our throat chakra, it surrounds the throat, and probably also the mouth. we need it to activate outside the body, so, let's combine it with the head chakra, focused through the eyes to meet up where we want to make the fire? sounds legit to me, let me go try!

If you were to want to activate the chakras traditionally, you would meditate and relax and think of far away places. usually you [open](#) them one at a time. this we need to open at the same time abruptly. this means we need to sing or hum, to exercise our throats, and think of maths to exercise our minds. this way, we will be exercising both of the chakras, and then we might be able to breathe fire?

Okay, so we need to hum to our selves, or, sing songs about imagination. if we were to imagine the fire then it should come while we hum. of course, we may not be well versed in this, so, i suggest that we also breathe out while imagining the fire balls. the carbon from our lungs will 'throw the fire forwards,' and then we could also try to make the fire further away by crossing our eyes over the area we want to ignite. this would be like looking at a person's head with the eyes looking to either side of the head.

Then, we could push with our stomachs, as that is a yellow chakra, for the fire, and push with our purple throat chakra. i think these two will work together, as, the stomach leads into the throat. i know that once i heard of a spell that makes your [back](#) sore, and it is about merlin the magician breathing in various colored balls into the throat. so, you should imagine little stars coming out of your mouth into the world from your stomach into your throat, and out into a cascade of fire... maybe that will help?

If you were to want to excite the chakras before you make the fire, you need to rub your throat with your one hand, and rub your stomach with your other hand, i am not sure which way around it will work.

Now, to get the carbon to be infested with these little yellow and purple balls, you need only imagine it. if you were to make the little balls contain the number sixteen, or form an [image](#) in your mind of the number sixteen, as it is the corresponding number to lightning in the tarot, and, that means it ignites things too.

Maybe if you were to imagine the thing you want to light as being wood, you would have a better chance? if you were to use helium as your imagined gas, you could imagine helium, which is highly flammable, come to the fore, and imagine your sixteens all over the [target](#)? what would that do?

If you were to breathe out helium, or, imagine helium out of the oxygen you breathe out, all you need is a spark. this means that you need to snap your fingers, or something, to ignite this, so, maybe you could imagine two [metal](#) fingers, dry as hell! if you were to dry your mouth out, by use of chili or salt or something, or imagine this condition before you were to try to 'flame' then maybe that would be progress?

Of course, maybe that won't work. if you were to instead try to extend seven

fingers - a thumb and pinky on one hand, and the whole other hand, then maybe you would make it sixteen? then, you may be able to attune to the number sixteen? if you were to then try to [close](#) one eye, as that would invoke the magic number eleven, then maybe you would see the fire coming through your open eye?

Maybe if you were to try to hum the [number](#) sixteen, use your fingers as i mentioned, imagine yellow and deep blue stars coming out of your throat and stomach, and you must eat before you do this, as then there is toxic gases in your stomach - the sort that get inflamed.

If you were to shuffle your feet on the floor, you would excite your body. this will result in a charge for your body, then do as i have suggested. let me go see if this works?

Okay, where did all this [start](#)? it starts with yoga, as it is a legend that yoga masters can blow fire. if we were to observe that the chakras, which we must somehow 'activate,' all are nerve centres, then we need something that makes the nerves feel things. if we were to stress the nerve out, by pinching and putting stress on it, then it would need to relieve that stress and exert force into the world.

Then, we need to [find](#) a way to get our stomach or chest as i am now thinking, as it comes out of your lungs... yes, that is better...

Vishuddi and Anahata, being the throat and chest chakras, stand for sixteen in the throat, and are red and green, or red and pink. try to imagine a triangle, circle and star of david enveloping the area you want to ignite. this or just outside your throat, with your fingers put in those configurations.

Then, try to imagine red and green - green is between the yellow and blue of the flames we always see in candles - coming out of your chest and throat into the world in front of you.

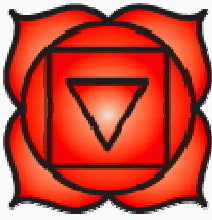
Then, imagine these colors and [shapes](#) covering the little stars we are bringing into the world.

## Telekinesis

I want to be able to make things fly. we have all heard of this with the magicians on stage, as they were rumors from the past, passed down throughout the generations. i believe that with a little bit of practical explanation, we could do this for real, as i have said before in this topic. so, let's muse away?

To get something to fly, and, more importantly to fly around us at angles, we need to push it there, or, pull it there. which would it be? let's [start](#) with push?

If we push something in the direction, it uses energy. this is kinetic energy, as there is nothing potential about it. if the - let's use a knife to cut tomatoes in the air? - knife was to have a weight, you should be able to use electrons - more electro magnetism, as, we have already mused that electromagnetism is no more than potential and kinetic and momentum and acceleration? - we would need to activate our 'spine' chakra, as, it is neural energy that will communicate this to the world around us, and then to the object. so, we need to [open](#) our spinal chakra...



*Quote from wikipedia: Muladhara or root chakra is symbolised by a lotus with four petals and the color red. This center is located at the base of the spine in the coccygeal region. It is said to relate to the gonads and the adrenal medulla, responsible for the fight-or-flight response when survival is under threat.[43]*

*Muladhara is related to instinct, security, survival and also to basic human potentiality. Physically, Muladhara governs sexuality, mentally it governs stability, emotionally it governs sensuality, and spiritually it governs a sense of security.[44] Muladhara has a relation to the sense of smell.[45]*

*This chakra is where the three main nadis separate and [begin](#) their upward movement. Dormant Kundalini rests here, wrapped three and a half times around the black Svayambhu linga, the lowest of three obstructions to her full rising (also known as knots or granthis).[46] It is the seat of the red bindu, the female drop (which in Tibetan vajrayana is located at the navel chakra).[clarification needed]*

*The seed syllable is Lam (pronounced lum), the deity is Ganesh,[citation needed] and the Shakti is Dakini.[47] The associated animal is the elephant.[48]*

*The corresponding deity for material element of this chakra is Prithvi.*

AS we can see from the picture, it has a triangle, like the previous chakra we investigated, and, it has a square. this comes together to have a three dimensional chakra - a chakra image of a cross section of a triangle that has five squares on it? it also has four petals, so, it will be, four, five and three, or, three, four, five!

Now, to get the chakra to communicate with you, you need to imagine the little 'globes' or the previous shape we made, go out from your hands to the items you want to make 'fly.'

This will use sugar, as that is our atomic [entry](#) into energy dispersal.

So, to sum it up, we need a to extend our arm extensions to our spine to the items, and imagine the items enveloped by the square triangles - four of them, outlined by [rose](#) petals that are red?

### How do we make it rain?

Maybe we can make it rain? if we were to observe how clouds build up, well, first of all you need a cloud! then, you need to release hot air up into the cloud, where it cools. this means, devoting any area to industry will make it rain? could be...

I have heard of rain dances, so, maybe making a huge fire would do it? lots of wood or something that burns for a long while will send the heat up into the cloud? is there something people in impoverished areas can burn that is plentiful? coal, of course! they burn for a long time, so, if they need rain, they should set up a lot of burning coal by the dams?

### Flying in psionics.

This would be great i am sure! it is said that some people of the hindu culture can levitate a little bit, but, i want to make people fly! like all over the place kind of fly.

I am sure after activating the spine's chakra like we did in telekinesis, we could fly around? this would be the center point for all your joints and appendages to [connect](#) to, and, if you were to feel prickles on your spine while reading this, you might be able to fly too!

If you were to imagine the mass of your body being lifted by 'electromagnetism' - the science of how things work with mass and physics i find - you will be able to exert the same wisdom on yourself as you did with telekinesis. you should [open](#) your chakras by sitting cross legged and breathing correctly from your nose and out your mouth. Then, you need to push yourself with some potential energy into a new location, and, then further.

I suppose if you learned telekinesis, then you would be able to 'telekinesis' yourself to the new place? if you were to imagine yourself on a carpet, maybe it will help? if it was a red carpet, like we find in tradition today for welcoming people, then it might be that you actually need a carpet? a red one, tied to your spinal chakra, or, red [shoes](#)?

Of course, you are displacing matter without actually having 'force' behind you. there are no muscles involved, only 'electromagnetism.' if you were to place yourself inside the red three dimensional triangle, you might [be able to](#) fly like that?

### **Inspiration for further psionics.**

If you were to have read through the fourth edition dark sun books by dungeons and dragons, you will find a lot of inspiration coming to from them on new powers. i must add, that, it is actually better to read through the way psonics works in this [book](#) - <http://www.theagencystar.com/trigger...csHandbook.pdf> - and then to [apply](#) laws of nature or some may say, physics and other sciences of today like dipoles workings for electricity to make new powers for yourself.

I know the way it is set out is quite messy, but i believe that they made this game with the help of the [tarot](#), so, it should be realistic. if you understand how much research they put into these games, you will appreciate it.

### Understanding and channeling.

I think one of the most important things in psionics is to understand nature - not as a magician, but as a [student](#) of physics and chemistry and electromagnetism and yoga - and bend it.

First off, you need a good command of the universe. if you want to do anything with psionics, i suppose it works the same way as all those psychic things you learn on the net. so, read as many things as you can, and channel your own energy into a manipulating thing. i suppose the more you can manipulate facts to suite you, like members of this forum, then the better you can manipulate the energies around you.

But wait, hold on! in a conscious universe, everything is a part of the webs that we understand. say you want to talk to a rock, you can if you pray to from a god. this is not magic though, as, it is about a communication between you and the rock, you could say.

I remember walking in my garden, and, when i looked into the shadows of the trees, i saw that they resembled horrible faces. maybe this is the face of nature? it is very scary, but they look like fun guys!

If you were to want to bend reality with your 'mind' instead of 'symbols,' you need, as dungeons and dragons says, strength of the physical state of your own body and wisdom and intelligence. if you have any of these in abundance, you should be able to channel energy.

Now, to channel energy, you need your chakras to [connect](#) with the universe. if you were to observe that all your chakras are connected through the bones of your body, you need bones to connect to the universe, as well as muscles.

But, how do we connect our bodies to the universe? some say through meditation with the universe, i say understanding how the universe works, and there might be something nobody has thought of yet. but, we need to tell the universe what to do, pitting our will against it.

That must be it, our willpower. if you focus and concentrate on it, you may be able to make it happen. i have come to understand psionics as a art work, as, it is full of colors. auras are also full of colors. but, maybe we could dream of things, or, even better lucid dream what the universe wants us to, to do what the universe wants us to do, as, as it has reactions to our 'actions,' we react to it's reactions.

So, once again, this comes about with the path of least resistance. acceptance too. once we stop fighting the role the universe has placed us in, we will [start](#) to understand the role we are given. of course, it is not through our own inner energy that these things take place, it is our intellect and health versus the will of the universe, but, luckily for us, the universe loves change!

To understand the universe completely, we need to master all of the degrees out there - how nature works in physics and chemistry, how it cycles around in agriculture and oceanography, meterology, social sciences, economic sciences of maths and statistics... this could take a while!

### How i understand things.

The way i see it, there is a certain way the universe acts or reacts to our influence. we can speed up the healing of cuts, but we cannot bring someone back from the dead. we can regrow limbs, but we cannot do it without a machine. if we were to replicate the workings of the machine, we would need to know [binary](#), electrical things and chemistry and some biology. if you know all those things, then maybe you can influence the healing process as jesus did?

So, i have dabbled in physics and chemistry, biology and art, social studies and philosophy, martial arts and gaming, and figure i know a little bit about everything. i think many of you do too, no?

Now, to unlock the potential of your mind, you need to understand something, and call on it as second nature which your subconscious will figure out for you quickly as you wish for it to be. for your subconscious to understand something, you need to understand it. maybe if you were to pray to understand something would work, and you will never forget, but the spell might wear off.

So, we are left with this world. maybe if we were to observe the role we play in the universe, the universe will [accept](#) us? so, what role do we play?

I guess we play a role of parenting. all the animals in the [beginning](#) were equal in terms of awareness and conscious. to raise our conscious to a higher level, i suppose, we need to be more aware. this can be done by taking mind expanding drugs that have an effect on us well after the events or awakening comes to pass.

So, how do we awaken? i know of esp where we can talk to others - is that the first step? after that, there is numerology, which is also to do with esp i and magic. i did model c maths, which gives me a different take on numerology to others, for example.

We need to figure it out, or make an educated guess, but how can we know we are right? if maybe we were to ask the universe to channel into us and fill us with understanding, we could understand the real world better? to do that we need to observe the environment you are in right now! yes, now! if you are in an office, for example, then you need to look around you and click with all the things in your office. you must [accept](#) everything, and lull in it's beneficial effects towards your life. then, there is rubbish. things like litter need to be picked up, as that is rubbish to someone else too. then, you are a source of 'help,' no?

Or, of course, we could say that we do not understand the 'universe' we are in, and seek a purpose? if we were honest, only people that have an imagination will seek a purpose, like a missionary finding purpose in the african villages? is that our purpose? going green is a purpose, proper loving parenting is a purpose, and being a shoulder to cry on is a purpose. if you were to not seek purpose, then you will never know your role.

Maybe our role is to be a actor in a play? hell, it should be, since we are like happy little children when we think of being a super hero with these powers i have spoken of, no?

So, since the universe is conscious, it might want to play with us? what does a parent do to a child? maybe we want to play with is? what does a parent do to a child?

Now, to get out of the blocks, we need to exercise. any connection with anything, be it studies or cooking, martial arts to riding a bike, requires practice to do properly. as we exercise, we gain ground in comfort with this understanding.



I think i have it now. merlin tried to activate our 'luck' in receiving much wealth on colored spheres coming into our mouth and being breathed in. this is receiving from the world. to affect the world, we need to blow it out, not take it in! i suppose that we could imagine spheres coming from our finger tips and affect the placement of a given grouping of mass, but we need to take things out of somewhere too.

SO, where does our energy come from? it comes from sugar and fat. it also comes from electricity. maybe stars were the wrong things to focus on? maybe we need to focus on 'air' and electrons - atoms! if we were to [picture](#) chemicals coming out of our bodies, or even our nervous system connecting with the world around us, maybe that will do the trick?

### Recap one.

Science is the understanding of the things around you. if you were to observe that all matter has mass and is made of atoms, and that there are poles to push them around - opposites to attract like ones push away - then that is a start. if you were to observe that our bodies are conscious due to fear, we need to also accept that the only heat in the universe comes from fires, static electricity, movement, earth's and other planet's cores and the suns. heat is the [beginning](#) of life, so, when working with dead matter, we need to heat it up using our body fat and sugar or movement. i just got to go check something...

### Breaking images with your eyes.

A long time ago i used to 'break' clouds. this is like wall breaking, or breaking down a wall by looking at it - your will against it's will. If you are successful it will look like the image is no longer there, or look half there until you refocus or blink, so it is like a cats staring contest. i used to do this to posters too, and the things they told me! anyways, we want to make a 'psionic item' out of hopefully metal, like a spoon, [yes](#)? this is the best way to activate your crown chakra, as, i felt like the crown on the back of my head - you know, that like stump aerial on the back of your scalp? - was going to fall off. this chakra connects you to the rest of the world and universe around you.

Anyways, i took a knife and placed it onto a mirror, onto a wooden shelf, and onto a tile on the floor talking to it with my mind the whole time. these things, as all things in the universe are conscious, as you will find when you are trying to make it fly - a spoon of [course](#)! - as it was speaking to me the whole time. i suppose it was just interrupting my thoughts with a fresh perspective on how to 'launch' it. all the while you hold it in your hand, when you feel your fingers making an impact on the item, it is actually you moving. sometimes you will be so convinced you should do something that it over powers your will power and you drop it, as it does not want to be 'dominated.'

So, you make your 'spoon item' and then eat with it, or breathe it in. you must also breathe out over it. i saw, or think i saw, it glow white like sting in the hobbit movie, and then a droplet came to the top of the blade and i breathed it in as well. then i saw it go red, as if it was really hot, and flipped the blade to the other side to see if i could get that side to glow too. if i didn't know any better, i saw a few faces on the blade, mourning over something, and deiced to breathe in the second one from the top, as that i guessed is what i was looking for. then, on the other side saw the spooky image of a faerie. faeries or spirits are like paradoilia, we can conjure at any time, and i put it on as if it was a ring, or thought i did so as to communicate with the faeries, and, then breathed it in too, and out towards it.



Please do not let your kids put their eyes to the knife tip and tell it up like harry potter - it might get angry and i do not know what it will do. this is a [test](#) of wills, as, everything in the physical world is a faerie, from a grain of sand to a mountain. all you need to do is focus and to have patience.

### Acceptance.

I find the more you [accept](#) the way others see you, the more happy and sexy you will be. do not laugh, i believe that to be a true sexy sexpot you need to be composed, and, rejecting things make you 'stiff.' nobody wants to be stiff, as then you become angry and afraid of your role in society. there is nothing wrong with seeing yourself as a leader in society, but, in taking this into your own hands and trying to change how others see you, you will never change - change yourself! do not deny others, deny yourself.

I say this because you need to relax to be happy. if someone doesn't like you, especially of the opposite sex, you must [accept](#) that - do not try to change them, change yourself!

You can do this by acceptance. accepting where you are, who you are and what you have done is a key to true happiness. if you were to accept that nobody likes your painting, you will let it go, yes? if you let things go, especially socially - things to do with social acceptance - then you will relax and be sexy! don't you want to be sexy? will you get mad if you follow my advice for a moment, find yourself sexy, then when someone says you are not, you will get mad? accept it, as, when you do, new doors open for you.

I found myself sexy once. then i let it go to come here and debate - something i absolutely love. now i have social problems. my response is not to change others opinions of me, but to deny it. this is not following my own advice, as, i just have not found true happiness outside of my house, sitting here, doing what i do. this forum to me is happiness. but, i bet you all want to be sexy, yes?

Well, how can you change yourself? if you were to relax, you will become sexy. you will also become happy, but i am trying to appeal to your genitals... so, you will relax and find inner peace if you accept others as they are, or, hang around with others that make you relax, as hostility is your enemy. if you were to welcome a new person into your circle, you will feel welcome too - if you were to reject others, you will feel hostile as you will feel that they will reject you too! this means, acceptance of all things will make you... er.. what was it... oh yes, sexy!

### Taking things for granted.

In life, we all take things for granted. recently i have laid in my bed, and thought about being very thankful for it! i just lie there and accept that it is not a right to have a bed, but rather a [luxury](#). it is such a simple luxury though, but if you appreciate it, then you have accepted the simple pleasure around you. i like to lie there and just toss slowly in my covers, in wonder at how easy it is to find great peace, mind you.

Now, what do you appreciate? don't be shy! if you like to, for example, ride in your car - i am not talking about gridlock, but real riding around - you may feel fast, powerful, responsible for getting your kids somewhere else, and other wise just comfortable in the seats. if you were to love this, that gridlock could become a problem emotionally of the past. if you were to just go and sit there, i know a lot of couples first interaction is in the car, and talk to someone, then you might connect in a lavish way - something simple forming something concrete like a

good relationship? count me in!

If you like to sit and read in your lounge, or watch television, then those are more lavish luxuries, but, does that mean that they yield less satisfaction? satisfaction is the name of the game, but, we take it for granted! that is what this entry is about - taking things for granted, which we all do. if you were to appreciate the things around you, you will be very happy and then you will think about pure things, and find even more happiness i reckon.

Now, once you have appreciated the things around you, and feel 'happy' or satisfied, then talk to others about it! it may sound strange, but the path to true happiness is to think about the things around you. i guess i got onto this idea because i don't have many people in my life to be thankful for, only really seeing my family, but, i am so happy it oozes out of me in a not too contagious manner. it is not contagious because the people around me do not accept the things around them, or, take it for granted. this is harder to do, to spread a message of not taking things for granted than it sounds, but, at least you will be happy, no?

## Illusions, i hope!

In about 2008 i had an experience with candle magic. i was trying to figure out the secrets of the universe and was staring into the [heart of the](#) flame of the candle, when all of a sudden i saw a little 'demonic' face inside. it seemed to escape the flame, so i blinked, and it was gone. then, i tried it again, and saw more little faces escaping. so i stared and stared and saw more all the time.


Then, all of a sudden, it came to pass that there were colors on the walls. i thought there was something wrong with my eyes, so blinked, and they were still there. so, i looked away, and back, and then saw it there again. then i placed my finger onto it, and [the light](#) disappeared, removed my finger and there it was.

Until recently i had forgot about it, but now, tonight, i was making these little things on the walls, and then i thought to myself, what if i could control them? they are hallucinations, no doubt, but i believe there is something deeper to it. so, i placed my hand in between myself and the lit candle, then closed my hand, then pointed with my index finger to [the roof](#). this started little shapes coming directly from the point i was pointing at, but missing a lot sometimes. my fault of course...

Then, i thought if i can start them in a single declared point, i could also move them, yes? so i tried, and it was easy at first - to move them with my fingers, but now they always go above my head and i cannot focus on them.

I have no doubt that we can draw our own arts in with candles and our hands, and hopefully entertain ourselves further with this.

This should help [a little](#) i think...

 Quote by: **wiki**

*Visual*[\[edit\]](#)

*The most common modality referred to when people speak of hallucinations. These include the phenomena of seeing things that are not present or visual perception, which does not reconcile with the physical, consensus reality. There are many different causes that have been classed as psychophysiologic (a disturbance of brain structure), psychobiochemical (a disturbance of neurotransmitters), psychodynamic (an emergence of the unconscious into consciousness), and psychological (e.g., meaningful experiences consciousness); this is also [the case](#) in Alzheimer's disease. Numerous disorders can involve visual hallucinations, ranging from psychotic disorders to dementia to migraine, but experiencing visual hallucinations does not in itself mean that there is necessarily a disorder. Visual hallucinations are associated with organic disorders of the brain and with drug- and alcohol-related illness,[39] and not typically considered the result of a psychiatric disorder.[40]*

I have found a better way to control where the colorful hallucinations start! if you were to look at your candle and place your hands like a as if to reply to a hands up, but with your hands at eye level, palms facing the candle, then you keep your hands the same distance apart and move it over a wooden object, then you will [be able to](#) control where your colors go.

I have, just two hours ago, procured a power animal! i was thinking of how to draw on [the wall](#), when this black dot went into the candle. then, i proceeded to stare into the flame. this time, i held on for a long time, and then i saw a serpent in the flames! my jaw literally hit the ground, as it was a 'salamander' or something, and it influences my thoughts. i just hope i will reach the point where i can make it move around and others will see it...

[A new](#) trick i learned, if you have a white board or white wall, either with a few flacks of black or chip, then you can stare at the various non white areas, and then you can make faces or smilies and little rabbits, cats and birds for the youngsters to watch and it goes at quite a speed from your subconscious to deliver a good refreshing subliminal cartoon with naughty animals and stuff. try it.

### Being a good listener.

Being a good listener is one thing that people will always love about you. if you were to let people talk without interrupting them, then they will appreciate your company. if you were to move around and stuff, that is fine, as everyone understands that people want to talk too to the other person, but, will only be waiting for their turn to speak. if you want to speak, stick out a finger, and then you will remember the thing you want to say when the person is finished. of course, i have done this, most of the time i retract my finger as i listen to the other person and forget what i wanted to say. probably wasn't important anyways. the truth is when you want to speak, speaking relieves stress, so to curb this stress you only need to clench your fist or do something small. saying mmm or something all the time will frustrate the other person who is talking, as then they will hold back letting you speak instead of losing a friend.

If you were to listen, you will eventually become good at it. think of guidance councilors? they seem to be so happy, as, they have their problems confirmed as being not only them without talking about it! yes, if you were to [listen to the](#) other people, they will say things to you that will answer your questions about yourself or questions you might have.

So, being a shoulder to cry on is good, i would say - good for you too.

If you get a turn to speak, i have heard that great minds discuss ideas, average minds discuss events, and poor minds discuss people. this is true! how often do you want to speak about ideas or events at least only to think you will be rejected by those speaking about others. speaking about others is something easy to do, and makes you lazy, and, makes you look for the quick way out of things, as you run away from [your own](#) questions!

Now, if you were to look for something hard to do, it is listening to criticism. if you are a 'dare devil,' you might say why not to some of the things people say to you - that you will actually try to do these things. if you reject everything people say to you, you will need to say why not, and, in any of the cases, if there is a why not, then you could weigh them up and decide for yourself. for example, someone asks you to give them some money... why not? well, it is your money, you need it. you could give it to someone else in need. you could be in debt, as most people are. of course, [on the other hand](#), they might need it. it could feed their family? it could make you feel good to give them money. you may want to impress somebody nearby, as shallow as that sounds, it matters to me and i suppose it matters to a lot of you.

If you were to be surrounded by people dragging you down, you should throw the cat among the pigeons. if you were to say to them that they are all boring, for example, they might be offended. then, you could say of course they are not boring, but they know of others that are, yes? this they will agree with, then look around shocked at the thought of being fingered. the best thing to do then is to laugh it off, and try to be more interesting - this is a great way to get people to listen to you, the one posting ante!

But, how do you get someone to listen to you? If you were to distract them all the time, then they will give quick answers to your distractions, and get confused. then, only if it is really important will they interrupt you, but, if you were to talk to them in [the form](#) of questions, i think you will find your best chance there.

### My own power points.

I have read a little now about pressure points in martial arts, as i used to do [a little bit](#) of that, and then i found that there are also chakras. now, can we unlock our bodies inner strength by finding our 'power points?' if we were to observe the rain dances, then we would also maybe say that the powers are mystically changed and molded through our chakras and power points moving in a combination of dance, thought and communication with the world around us.

So, if we could identify our power points, and activate them, we could do things of a supernatural nature hopefully.

Instead of focusing on your spine, we should look to our muscles. i suppose the major power points, by my own opinions, would be our fingers and toes, our neck, and our calves, biceps, triceps thighs and abdominal muscles. think of how relieved we become when our bodies are exercised? of course, we could do these things at [any time](#), but, it is only through our muscles that we can manipulate the world around us, yes? this makes sense.

Now, to get our muscles to combine with our chakras, we need to do some yoga and then some exercises, i suppose? maybe that will work? i don't know where this will lead, but hopefully it will unlock our true potential as some say we could be the tomorrow people of that same show. if you think about it, chakras are bones, and power points or muscles are the things that move. if we were to meld them together, we could channel our chakras with our muscles. let's look at acupuncture?

Okay, they say acupuncture doesn't work. that leaves us with yoga and my new '[power points](#).' hooray. but, this reminds me of something...

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breaking\\_\(martial\\_arts\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breaking_(martial_arts))

*Breaking is a martial arts technique that is used in competition, demonstration and testing. Breaking is an action where a martial artist uses a striking surface to break one or more objects using the skills honed in their art form. The striking surface is usually a hand or a foot, but may also be a fingertip, toe, head, elbow, knuckle, or knee. The most common object is a piece of wood, though it is also common to break bricks or cinder blocks.*

*Breaking can often be seen in karate, taekwondo and pencak silat. Spetsnaz are also known for board and brick breaking, but not all styles of martial arts use place equal emphasis on it or use it. In styles where striking and kicking is less important and there is an emphasis on grappling or weaponry, breaking is less prominent. Traditional Japanese martial art schools place little, if any, emphasis on board-breaking, although the art of breaking objects was known as tameshiwari, while the similar practice of Tameshigiri or 'test cutting' is used in sword arts.*

This brings into realization the points [of the body](#) that focus our energy. so, we have yoga chakras, muscles, and areas for us to realize the focus into the world. i would suggest that added to these, there should be breath, as we know that singing will initiate some other things.

So, to prepare ourselves for a power to manifest, we need to clear our body of negative energy or stress, then imagine our manifestation into the world, which will be new stress, then concentrate and 'push' and 'pull' and coax the power

manifestation into being. of course, starting with something moving, like bending a spoon, or something, all begins with an illusion, but then we need to make that illusion real, by doing what we have been speaking about.

### **Avoiding poverty.**

Maybe the best thing we can do for those earning less than a living wage is to let them buy good for the cost price for the shops they work for? if you work at the seven eleven, maybe instead of letting them starve to death, or whatever, they should be paid in foods? of course, this creates it's own problems as they will then sell the goods to others for cash. maybe they are even stealing things for themselves and others and this means all the a grade food will be stolen?

So, the only possible solution would be to pay them more. or is there another solution?

Maybe they could pay them in coupons? the shops could get together to form a 'chain' or 'circle' and then collect the stamps they need to buy food, so, they could actually pay them more in stamps. but this might not work out very well, as they might sell the stamps. oh what to do?

Maybe they should try to get them on board with the shop? if they were to pay them as if they were shareholders, the better the shop does the more they get paid? this will mean that they will try their best to deliver services to people just walking in, they will know how the shop works financially, and then they will be able to collect more money from the shop. of course, they will be paid on commission, and will have to lure people into the shop, so that might mean that they will actually get paid less? of course, they will survive as they will be able to buy goods from the shop at a modest cost, and be able to sell the things themselves. this means it will be like a trickle down sort of commission, as they will no doubt open their own shops selling things at a modest profit, and all the modest profits put together will mean that there might be deflation too? this should work!

## Fear.

Fear is a major factor of life. how often do we feel fear? once a month? once a year? once a day? nearly all the time? i want to [write](#) about this because i just felt bad because i was thinking of taking my girlfriends adopted son who is five ice skating, and in my imagination she suggested that we hold each of his hands and have him in the middle. at first i refused, then i imagined her sighing. what was holding me back from doing something i knew i should do? fear!

What was i afraid of? in all honesty i guess i was afraid of being laughed at for associating with someone weaker than myself. is it really a mother's duty to look after her kids and the men go off and party? of course not, but many men say that it is okay because all the other men are doing it. then i thought of my other woman friend that left her son with his grandmother as she was too ashamed to [live](#) with him because he was a little nerd with curly hair. this only dawned on me now, but, how often does this stupidity called fear of rejection hold us back from being all we can merrily be?

How can we change this? honesty is always the best policy so stop lying to yourself! if you are afraid of being seen with your kids, shame on you. if you are afraid of being seen with your parents, while it is natural, less shame on you. i am ashamed of being seen with my grandmother because she hobbles around on a long broken and never recovering knee and ankle on the other leg injury. it frustrates me walking around with this dirty old person, and still having to wait for her. this is more frustration, but, in today's society where we hear of people being thrown out of their houses, i [mean](#), surely this sort of thing didn't happen a long time ago? were we more mature back then? are we immature now?

I suppose the reality is, great minds discuss ideas, average minds discuss events, and dull people discuss people. fear is also a factor here, as, if you were to discuss ideas, you would get shot down by a dull attitude - a negative attitude. so, maybe it is not how clever you are, but rather how in touch with reality you are. if you were to really feel the world around you, you would be in the reality of the world, and everything would not scare you.

I remember walking into my garden a long time ago and being afraid of bees. so i played with them, feeling brave, and then realized that they were just doing bee things - no harm intended. if i was to play with them, i might frustrate them, but, curiosity wont he day, and eventually i was catching them between my two closed palms and then rattling them inside for a few seconds. this was fear overcome, and, much joy was found.

Then i found out about wasps, and really ran away! i [remember](#) in my childhood, living in the same house, that i never heard of a wasp the whole time. or a bee. already been there and done that, so, 'to really feel crazy,' i started poking wasps between their wings when they were in the pollen. this was real fun! soon i was pissing them off, trying to get them to fly at me, jumping around and swinging my arms at them like a cat of some sort, and they flew away.

Now i realize the best thing to do is face your fears, but not doing anything stupid, like starting a fight or something. only through admitting first, then facing our fears, can we awaken and [find](#) true joy. you know, like those people that are so happy - are they acting? are they afraid of being seen as unhappy? you never can tell.



## Self image.

I find that people rely on their self image to act at all! if you believe you look hot, you might be extra pumped around members of the opposite sex, or, be nasty to those that are not. i have spoken a lot about this, and it is all obvious anyways, but here is what i wanted to speak about - self image. if you look into the mirror, it makes up a lot of how you see yourself, how you see yourself socially, how you see yourself for sex... it is all about how you see yourself. once you have a [picture](#), you might decide you are best served in a certain role, group of people, job or clothing, among many other things.

Now, when you see yourself with curly hair, as a boy, you just want to cut it off! if you were to cut off your curls, you would be changing your self image, yes? you would see yourself differently, you would feel different and you would look different to others. for this example, it is because you see many [old woman](#) with curls - why do they like them so?

So, you have your style. if you were to decide on having a style at all, and people usually do unless they [live](#) out in the homelands on on the moon or whatever, then you will try to fit in with others of your style. hell, school uniforms were there because students wanted them - they wanted to blend in and just get on with their friends. of course, there are still things like height, hair, energy and so forth that set us apart. if you were to be just like someone else, and often people do wish for this, would you be second best at being them? doubt it. only through the eyes of others can we see ourselves, and only through honesty can you see others, so it works both ways.

Of course there are nasty sniping comments that come from yourself to yourself. you judge yourself far more than others judge you, as you choose where you stand and what you do. this is judging, well, where you see yourself in the world, or, where you would like to be. if you were to look at others first, you are letting them judge where you stand by their reactions to you, and, this is a reactive world.

Now, if you were to have a white friend that does something, and you don't like it, do all white people do it? blacks? coloreds? if you were them, what would you do differently? nothing! it is impossible to be someone else without doing what they exactly do, as they look a certain way, speak a certain way, hell, they just do things as they see they must, should, or want to.

This means we should not judge people, but rather their acts.

So, when you see yourself as a nba star, and you jump, and you fall flat on your backside, you can either accept it, or try again. of course, there are some that don't accept and don't try again, but those people are fighting themselves too much. something happens, it cannot happen again that time, and it cannot be undone. it just is. if it were not, it would not have happened and we wouldn't be talking about it.

I say all this, as, i have recently offended someone. i saw a colored person with horrible clothing, hair, and attitude, and i saw an indian person from india. i asked him - the indian - if he identifies with the horrible colored person, and they said they do. now, i guarantee you, there is no way they see eye to eye! this is some gangster thing where they want to group together to scare whites. only with maturity can they look eye to eye and [accept](#) each other. i see no maturity here, just a leave it attitude. of course, how often do you see indians marrying coloreds? this hardly happens. so, i can only fathom that it is a marriage made in



dire circumstances. the point of this is i asked if he saw eye to eye with the guy, which means i thought they were different. are they different? why do they have different names? i thought that if i was asking, what were they asking... of course, it could be what i am asking, or better off, or worse off, so...

I wonder what self image an englishman has in new york, to coin a phrase? i wonder what a belgian sees of himself in the philippines? there are so many places to go, so many things to do, that in all honesty, we should ask what others see in us, [yes](#)? only this way can we start to accept ourselves in their society! now i have tried this before with my male friends, and it makes them feel uncomfortable, but, isn't it a good idea? not only to get a rating for a high jump or ice skating, but to get in touch with one's self. don't do it if you are already happy, just enjoy being happy, as, there is nowhere to go from the top! emotionally of course.

### **New strategies in feeding the hungry.**

To get food to all the hungry people, well, there is enough food, it just gets thrown away. the best course of action would be to give everybody a job. of course, in some countries this is impossible, so, we need a plan.

There is [food](#). there is excess food. there are people who need the food. due to logistics and financial means they cannot access the food. there is no extra money, we need to provide some extra money. where do we start? charity would be private, and welfare would be state controlled. where should we try to make an angle?

Let's start with the people. some people are generous. if the shops were to give food away, there is no way the normal middle class will stand shoulder to shoulder with the poor people to get food. of course, we could make food free. this would mean, since food is free, everybody gets food stamps extra - for those that work - and otherwise normally - for those that have no [jobs](#). this means that food will be worthless, but of course, somebody might come with a truck and haul all the food away, selling it, and stuff. and, who would pay for this? the state collects money in the form of taxes, and should provide for the needy. sounds like a fairy tale to me too!

If you were to observe the way the world works, you need to provide in order to receive. now what do these people have that everybody wants? votes! the [state](#) could easily buy votes with food, and, making this not illegal, would mean each party would be vying for the chance to get more votes, yes? of course, this might never happen in single party led countries, so...

If the people were to buy at an inflated price, there would be money to fork over to charity. if each time they sold a bread roll, they charged an extra thirty percent for it - which won't hurt anybody - then the people come around to collect one bread roll for the poor, would that work? how do you distribute this? if you were to observe an identity card - like a driver's license - then they could claim, [yes](#)? you would get this for being poor, where the state or shop recognizes you as very poor, and you could get free food. of course, these cards should come with photos to make sure they are not sold to other people so they can basically rob the shop!

How about we decide to have our food delivered? if we were to pay taxes - a little more i suppose, we could have our food delivered in big vans? this would mean that the poor - also on the delivery list - would not have to pay taxes, but receive the food they need to eat. this sounds very time consuming though, so maybe we

should keep it to a weekly delivery from the municipal people? if we were to give out **free** 🥬 sugar canes - very cheap - and free baked beans or something - also very cheap - all the state would have to do is take a lot of unused land and farm there. this would mean, no cost for land, as they own all of it, and a minute cost for seeds, for state owned farms, for 'bonus' food, yes?

Would any of these work?

### Chinese syllables.

I was watching a movie in english with chinese subtitles, and i have found a rough - very rough - pattern. each [word](#) that starts on the right, as in chinese, you could take as if it were a cursive scrawl! for instance, the word "we" looks like a w and an e in the chinese subtitles and symbols, but at the side.

Could it be easier than we think to learn mandarin, or, have the chinese - who are a seventh of the people in the [world](#) - learn english?

Oil spills.

There must be a way to collect all of the oil into a container and then save it to be used. if there were ways to weave silken nets, we could collect all of it. it would absorb into the silk. of course, this is very 'flimsy' so might not really be a viable option, so, we need a fool proof plan.

If the oil was placed through a [water](#) pump, we could place tiny sieves on the pump, and filter all the oil out as it is pulled upwards and out to the back. but i have doubts about this too.

So, maybe we need to place plastic fur type mats or large expanses of cloth into the water, the oil will [drag](#) them down to collect more oil, and then we can haul them up? this would dent the oil supply in the water no end! but, this won't get it all out...

Maybe if we were to use an electromagnet of sorts, we could collect all the oil up into a container, or, containers? if the oil, which is flammable, is to be observed, what do we know about oil? it is thick, it is slippery, and it is sticky. how many orbitals does oil have? if we were to use as many negatively charged orbitals, we could attract the oil up out of the water, or, even condense it in one area? oil is like a inorganic type of thing, so, maybe we could use 'electric pulses' into this 'material' and [guide](#) it all into one place, then suck it up? how would we do that though?

If we were to use a 'long wire' we could charge it anyway we want, and maybe all the oil could be attracted to the wire? then we could coil the wire into one area, and suck up all the oil.

The best way to do that would be to observe that oil is more attracted to heat than water, so using a lot of coils that are hot would call it all into the midst of the wires. i hope that oil is attracted to heat or something else that can be manipulated into a container. this would [mean](#) we would be saving the ocean and resupplying ourselves with oil.

### My list of principles, and how to accommodate them.

If you were to observe the rights of people, they have a human right to be treated as well as a [state](#) can. this means the state is responsible for their 'children.' this is never not true, and, if met, will result in a lot less crime and unhappiness and apathy from the people to the whims of the state.

So, everybody has a right to housing. this means, if the people do not have a house, or there is no house open for them, they need to build houses. a typical house is made of something strong, like cement or wood - i know in america nearly all houses are made of wood. this means, the state has to build the

houses. how expensive is bricks and cement? it is very cheap. how expensive is labor? it is also cheap. the land they own themselves, so, will not need to pay for that at all. the installing of plumbing and electricity might cost a little, but it is not much. this would cost, in my country, where there are like let's say thirty million people without housing, not that much. let's say a brick costs ten rand or one dollar, then, there are a ten thousand bricks to lay - this means the cost of the actual house would be ten thousand rand or one thousand dollars, yes? then, the installing of services - this should come to let's say another ten thousand rand for all the odds and ends, so a house costs less then twenty thousand rand to build? i am sure. then, how much do we have in our state coffers for this? let's say a trillion rand. it was that at the beginning of the state budget this year. then, they could say, okay, we will spend a miserly ten percent on housing, leaving a hundred billion's worth of twenty thousand rand houses. this will come to five million houses from that miserly amount. so far we have built like eighty thousand or something since 1994.

Then, they need food. if the state were to follow my 'idea for saturday,' they could feed everyone easily. this would be where they take some average land, get some seeds, buy some cattle and sheep, and let them be farmed out somewhere. the poor could be certified to collect from them, and who gives a bugger what they do with the food? sell it, eat it, pawn it... whatever!

Then, they need to know what the state is doing. the prime concern of the state should be to make intelligent voters. so there should be a political newspaper where all the major parties pay the publisher to run their stories. i hope with comics!

Then, everybody has a right to education. to educate the whole country, all fifty million of us, would take like a class of thirty or so, twenty thousand rand a teacher, would come to 2 million teachers, would come to 40 billion rand a month, comes to let's say 400 billion rand a year?

Then, health care! what would the world be like without health care? let's say that everyone gets a disease, all fifty million of us, and it takes a treatment of a thousand rand each year? this would come to 50 billion a year, one doctor to fifty people would come to, another thirty thousand rand a month, 30 billion a month - 350 billion rand a year.

That, all added up, leads us to deduct 350[doctors], 50[treatment], 100 [for houses], misc, let's say 5? [food], 1 [news], 400 [education], from 1000. that would leave us with a fully spent budget, and, anywhere where we cut corners, as i am sure we will, we can build more houses.

Sing language in magic.

Maybe the best way to communicate with the universe around us is to use semantics? this could go down to 'sign language,' which i see as advanced semantics...

If we want to do something that uses faeries, as, everything around us is a faerie in our interactive universe - i have heard - then the universe will know what we want it to do. if we were to reason out our own intended actions, then maybe the faeries will agree?

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charades>

*Charades or charade (/ʃəˈrɑːdz/ shə-rahdz or /ʃəˈreɪdz/ shə-raydz) is a word guessing*

game. In the form most played today, it is an acting game in which one player acts out a word or phrase, often by miming similar-sounding words, and the other players guess the word or phrase. The idea is to use physical rather than verbal language to convey the meaning to another party.

In the United Kingdom, the game is traditionally played at Christmas and on New Year's Eve.

#### Brief background

It was originally also used to indicate a riddle either in verse or prose, of which the listener must guess the meaning, often given syllable by syllable—see riddle. In France and Italy the word 'charade' still refers to this kind of written linguistic riddle.

Charades has been made into a television show in the form of the Canadian Party Game and Acting Crazy; the British Give Us a Clue; the Australian The Celebrity Game; the American Play the Game, Movietown, RSVP, Pantomime Quiz and its revival Stump the Stars, Celebrity Charades, and Showoffs and its revival Body Language. Give Us a Clue has also been parodied in Sound Charades, played on the BBC Radio 4 panel game show I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue. The ISIHAC version, permits players to speak and so describe a scene (often a pun of the title word), which the opposing team has to guess.

#### Rules of the acted charade[edit]

The rules used for the acted charades are usually informal and vary widely, but commonly agree in essence with the following basic rules:

The players divide into two teams.

Each team in turn produces a "secret" word or phrase, to be guessed by the other team, and writes it on a slip of [paper](#). Rules vary as to which phrases are allowed; single words may be restricted to nouns as found in dictionaries, while multi-word phrases usually are required to be commonly used phrases, or common expressions for well-known concepts. Often the secret phrases allowed are confined to titles of books, songs, or movies.

The slip of paper with the secret phrase is revealed to one member of the other team, the "actor", but kept secret from the remainder of the other team, the "guessers".

The actor then has a limited period of time in which to convey the secret phrase to the guessers by pantomime.

The actor may not make any sounds or lip movements. In some circles, even clapping is prohibited, while in others, the player may make any sound other than speaking or whistling a recognizable tune.

The actor cannot [point](#) out at any of the objects present in the scene, if by doing so they are helping their teammates.

Most commonly, the actor is allowed to make any gestures other than blatantly spelling out the word. In more stringent sets of rules, indicating anything about the form of the phrase is prohibited, even the number of words, so that only the meaning may be acted out.

The guessers attempt to guess the word or phrase based on the actor's performance. They can ask questions, to which the actor may give non-verbal responses, such as nodding in affirmation. If any of the guessers says the correct word or phrase within the time limit in the literal [form](#) as written on the slip, their team wins that round; if the phrase is not guessed when the time limit expires, the team that produced the secret phrase wins the round.

The teams alternate until each team member has had an opportunity to be the actor. Since so many rules can vary, clarifying all the rules before the game begins can avoid problems later.

Signals for common words

Some conventions have also evolved about very common words:

"A" is signed by steeping index fingers together. Following it with either the stretching rubber band sign or "close, keep guessing!" sign, will often elicit "an" and "and". (sometimes "and" is signed by pointing at ones palm with the index finger)

"I" is signed by pointing at one's eye, or one's chest.

"The" is signed by making a "T" sign with the index fingers. The "close, keep guessing!" sign will then usually elicit a rigmarole of other very common words starting with "th".

"That" is signed by the same aforementioned "T" with the index fingers and immediately followed by one flattened hand tapping the head for a "hat", thus the combination becoming "that". Following this with the "opposite" sign indicates the [word](#) "this."

Pretending to paddle a canoe can be used to [sign](#) the word "or."

For "on," make your index finger leap onto the palm of your other hand. Reverse this gesture to indicate "off." The off motion plus a scissor-snipping action makes "of".

Other common small words are signed by holding the index finger and thumb close together, but not touching.

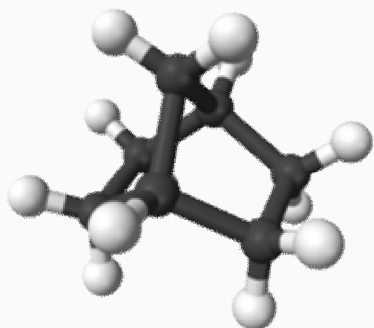
Pointing to the ear means "sounds like".

As you can imagine, we could do quite a lot with the world around us if it understood charades.

### Why is the nonbornyl cation so stable?

Solvolysis of the norbornyl cation: Why is the norbornyl cation so stable? Is it symmetrical? If so, why? This [problem](#) has been largely settled for the unsubstituted norbornyl cation, but not for the substituted cation. See Non-classical ion.

The nonbornyl cation is so stable because it is [simple](#). the less that goes into a molecule the more stable it is. let's take a look at it?




Think of triangles - they are said to be the 'strongest shapes' and even stronger than a straight line. if the other two spahes that go into it are observed, they are squares, so, if you were towant a stronger molecule, then it would be [a single](#) triangle or three triangles in total.

## Why are organic water reactions accelerated in water?

*On water reactions: Why are some organic reactions accelerated at the water-organic interface?*

Water has a higher conductivity to electrons than other fluids, we all know that, and everything interacts by movement and [draw](#) of the electron orbitals.

## Origin of bond rotation barrier?

 Quote

by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_unsolved\\_problems\\_in\\_chemistry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_unsolved_problems_in_chemistry)

*What is the origin of the bond rotation barrier in ethane, steric hindrance or hyperconjugation?*

The origin of the bond rotation barrier in ethane is where the bonds do not rotate because they are held stably discouraging reactions with other 'compounds.' I suppose it is because ethane is [made](#) of elements that do not bond, because;

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/A-3D-balls.png>

There is no [room](#) for bonding. If a hydrogen atom were to bond, it would make it into the carbon side, and, then if it were carbon, it would need to have another hydrogen atom to stay ethane.

Of course, if the strong molecule were to bond, it would break up quickly as the other elements flowed to the [center](#) of the molecule. If it were C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>4</sub> or C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>3</sub> then it would be even less likely to bond, as then it would break up even quicker as something got close to the carbon element.

So, if that makes sense, then anything [simple](#) would resist bonding, unless it were with another similar element. That said, nothing is similar to ethane, as it does not meld with them, and, nothing is opposite to ethane either, as it also doesn't meld with them.

... and, if you were to look at the bonds, you would see that hydrogen, the simplest of all elements, would [be able](#) to bond with anything. If anything were to change the two carbon bonds, the elements would disappear, as the hydrogen would change it into something else - ethane exists because it is so stable, but, it is stable because it is delicate, and it stays delicate or it changes to something else. Failing to turn to something else, it remains as it is.

## Origin of alpha effect.

*What is the origin of the alpha effect? Nucleophiles with an electronegative atom and one or more lone pairs adjacent to the nucleophilic [center](#) are particularly reactive.*

This is because they have more orbitals, and, therefore are more conductive, changing or bringing in energy to the atom.

All reactions in chemistry come down to how many orbitals they have, and what sort, to see if they catch a whiff of the other orbitals or protons of the other atom. This will show how [fast](#) they merge or change.



### Using unused land to make a living.

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The best way to ensure [jobs](#) for those that do not have jobs is to find capital, as i have said before. everything starts with the starting money you put into your company, as then you can get a place to work, and machines and staff if necessary. so, are there other ways to get this capital besides a loan from the bank?

If you were to look for a way to make capital, it usually comes from your friends or family. other ways i have described are to seek a loan from the bank, and let them administrate it, or even prove to the bank you are worthy of the loan. but, the bank cannot supply the whole third world countries with money, so we need to look elsewhere for capital.

If we were to start from scratch, as in a pair of pants, a shirt and no home or family help, what could you do? well, first off you need to supply a service to someone, but what can you do with no resources? you could start a farm! if you went out to the derelict areas of the [country](#), many people own the land, or, the state owns the land, and you could just grab some seeds and plant them there. then, you could collect the fruits of your labor and sell them, buying more pesticides this time, making sure you have a decent crop next time. seeds can be found even in rotten tomatoes or apples...

Or, you could go and plant seeds all over the place, making sure you will have a huge crop! you would have to get your shack into that area though, maybe along the main road? then, you could chop wood in the mean time, and sell it on the side of the road to passers by - people far away from anything, but that is a long shot. so, you should, to support yourself in the mean time, dig in the ground to offer prime materials for cement or bricks - or even build your own house out of the materials you have at your disposal. of course, the [state](#) could have a problem with it, but i am sure you could make a case about unused land being used? these far out areas have no value to anybody, until you build there...

So, you have a house and a incoming crop. what do you do in the [mean](#) time? i suppose you could get a bucket for water, or dig a well. but what about food? if you were to 'steal' a few chickens or something, you could eat eggs and chicken for a while maybe?

So, back to the capital. if you were to create your capital this way, you could get off the ground and into the city with some tools to provide a service of some kind and earn money, but even that is a gamble. i suggest, once you are off the ground, you get some schooling in how to read write and count and then do a course that will be used in your [field](#), or, ask the bank to do some research for you into needed fields in the market where there is a guaranteed promise of money.

Of course, you might decide that you want to buy the land you planted your crops on, and continue farming. this could for subsistence, a favorite in the homelands of my country, or for money.

Now, if you cannot do that, let's say you are too old or deformed or something, then you need to get a friend or family member to help you, or even just someone that is tired of being in poverty.

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### More ways to get capital for your own business.

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If you were to start from scratch again, where could you use your [time](#), of which you should have a lot if you don't have a job, to get off the floor? how about looking for something else that there is a lot of yet is unused?

If you were to go to the bank, you could pick up toxic assets from the other employers. these actually cost money to own, and i am sure they will just give them to you! if you were to pick up a old warehouse or some really old office or whatever, you have a premises. then, i am sure if you were to advertise by [word](#) of mouth, you could find someone with some tools. this is where you own the property and they own the labor - a good deal.

Some examples of this is a place where the people can easily access your business and get, say, an auto check up? i know it is expensive to have your car checked out, so, maybe you want to get certified? how do you get certified? going to the bank is [always](#) advised. but, this costs money.

So, you could go back to the people with the toxic asset and tell them you will take it off their hands in exchange for them to [pay](#) for you to be trained or certified or whatever. unless they are bankrupt, they will probably agree. then, you change the name of the business and start from a clean perspective.

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### **More and more capital!**

If you were to look for new things that are underused, that could get put to good use by yourself as a start up business, what is left to use that others find useless? bank approved loans where they have control over the company, or, you have proved that you can get it done, old tools, farming on unused land, toxic assets, [surveys](#) for parties, working for free until they realize they now need you... so far there is too little to employ everyone, starting your own business with a query, an order, then a loan based on the paperwork for the order unless we find many other little things, yes?

So, what is left? how about building houses on unused land and selling them? this would require capital or hard work, all you need is a plumber and electrician to share the spoils, but, like i said, long hard work. what else is there?

How about charity work? this will let you meet people that know this or that about whatever, and might get you a full time job? this is a long shot as well, as not everybody will find [jobs](#)...

Now, to secure yourself some capital, you need to look into building factories or commercial buildings out in the middle of nowhere, and selling them, or, using them. this is not a long shot, as there is so much land out there, all you need is friends or peers with time to spare.

Or, you could work with the bank with advertising? the bank could say there is a new service of theirs, where they will get the [company](#) advertised, and then you could render the service?

Or, you could set up a business based on orders? if you went to the bank, and asked them - as there is money to be made for them too - to advertise orders for themselves, you could handle the operations of the business, whatever kind of business it is. there might be a surplus of money coming into my country south africa [soon](#), as there will be outsourcing - there is so much money and so few people.

So, to secure yourself the money needed to start your own business, you might decide to dig for [water](#) - your own well - get some investment, and sell water to a community that needs it, at a better price. this requires, digging a hole, sticking some fancy pipes into them and connecting it to the nearest village. of course, you could sell this well to the state, yes?

Or, you could dig for lime stone. this will take a long long time, and you will work at your own pace, out in the middle of nowhere, but eventually you will have something to sell for your capital, [yes](#)?

Maybe you could also produce your own booze? if you were to go out into the the middle of nowhere, dig a well for water, and, produce some cheap barley, you could sell the booze in the poverty stricken areas of the world, no?

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### **Capital supreme!**

If we look for new unused things, we need things with value that others do not see, [yes](#)? if we were to look inside the city, as that is easier and closer to us all, besides toxic assets what is there?

How about selling seeds? a [person](#) could go to a garden center, and pull out some seeds from the flowers, and sell them. of course, that might be illegal. so, maybe going up to flowers in the bush and collecting seeds or stems is more comely?

Maybe collecting pavement specials and breeding well fed puppies would do well? they will sell for a bit, i am sure, usually about four per litter, three [hundred](#) rand each, 1200 rand, enough to buy a set of tools?

How about becoming a salesperson? if you were to sell tools, you could sell them to other mechanics in poverty stricken areas at a great price, as all you want to do is [cover](#) the cost of your own tools?

What if you were to offer a delivery service? say your employers cell phone breaks - you could pick it up and have it serviced for them. hell, you could deliver petrol to them too, especially on days before the petrol price goes up?

But, let's start from scratch again? if you were to have nothing, let's say it is the worst case, what else could you do to earn some capital? how about mowing front lawns for next to no money? after a couple of lawns, at like fifty rand or five dollars a lawn, you will have enough to buy yourself a drill?

Let's say now that everyone else beat you to the lawns? what else can you do? i think people should start where the goods to be sold are collected, like a port or a storehouse. there you will find many great deals, but the [problem](#) is you only get that close if you are collecting them from imports. if, though, you were to go out to the direct factory, you could collect things at an even greater price. these things you could sell to a middle person - someone that goes between the company and the factory. i used to work in a factory, and know it costs next to nothing to produce anything except if it has complicated parts like a television or computer or something, but as time goes by, even that is becoming cheaper. Seeing as how prices are going up for things, someone is getting greedy! this means, if you go out direct to the factory, or make contact directly, you could pick up goods to sell to the middle person at a great price. all you got to do is go out to the factories and advertise. this requires a little capital, so maybe you should factor this into your loan from the bank or a friend, as even a friend can supply you with the little money you need. then, you without an order, tell that

person or bank that you will be selling, for example, furniture at a tiny price. i am sure they will buy it from you right off, as everybody is lazy today.

If the bank went straight out to the factory, they wouldn't **be able** to buy goods as it is against the law, but you can, and they can keep it for you. this is a great deal, get there quickly!

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### Capital again...

If you were to start from scratch, you have **time** and energy. that is all you have, and, all you need!

Now, to create capital, or even a job of sorts, you would need to be trained by a doctor. then, you work for **free**, as i am sure they could use some help. you could help them by filing or something, and, you work for free, but have access to their textbooks. from there you could learn a little of this and that, and then, go back to the poverty areas and offer free general checkups? this would be cheap, and, with a little bit of effort on your part, you will know if someone is sick, and how sick they are?

With this capital, you could buy some tools, buy some land, rent a place to work for a month, and take i from there, or even buy some **food** to hawk? there is a lot you can do with a little bit of money.

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### Infinite conductor.


I read on another forum that an inverter was supposed to make an infinite **high** output. everyone laughed at them, but i will rise to the challenge and try to make infinite high something or other.

If the 'thing' was to make totally always an infinite high, it would need to tone down on the infinite high, as that is infinite, yet will just **go** until the engine or something won't work anymore.

So, to make a **machine** that outputs more than it takes, it would have to be a closed system. if it were to turn, what would turn it? you could set it to turn with gravity, of course, as it will fall down, then rise up again from momentum. then, it will fall again and make energy, however small it might be.

But, back to the 'inverter thing.' if you could use up one pulse to generate more pulse, and it worked like a pendulum, or, a flow chart, it could activate all other things by way of 'fire,' as fire continues to spread **through** air through oxygen - there can be fire in space.

So, how does that work? if you put a jolt into one transistor, it could carry on going around and around, and, even accelerate depending on the conductivity of the materials. so, if you were to place a jolt of electricity into **water**, you could keep it going round and round by using a great conductor, but which conductor?

 Quote

by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical\\_conductor#Conductor\\_materials](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_conductor#Conductor_materials)

*While pure **water** is not an electrical conductor, even a small portion of impurities, such as salt, can rapidly transform it into a conductor.*

I say we use a lot of salt in water!

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I think i have it now, we need to continue to produce as much or more energy at each step than the last, without using fuel. if we were to use a charge, it is like

turning a key in an ignition, it is just a spark. using the ignition without a battery, we could make a spark with other means. of course, if the conductivity was good enough, this spark could recreate itself all over the place, and spread.

Of course, the cells or something else has to do something to work the engine. if the cells were produced, and used up, say as a stomach or something, then the energy could be produced, [yes](#)? so, we have an ignition, we have a lot of cells of some sort, and we have plasma therein to keep them hot. the plasma will be ignited, and heat the organic engine, and then the cells will divide. this 'motion' could be used to just make the engine bulge and stuff, thereby turning the cogs or what have you.

But, i don't think this is very powerful. so, we will need to have 'veins' or pipes with plasma inside them pumping the engine forwards. we could recreate a system for locomotion or energy dispersal as if it were an animal, yes?

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### **Federal fixing.**

One of the most logical ways for the country to make money is for the people at the top to open banks that are state owned. then, they can invest from the federal reserve into these banks. they could say take twelve billion from the reserve to sure up the bank, and tax the bank on all the things it does with the money. there are [jobs](#) available, loans available and more taxes to be gotten.

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### **More state meddling.**

If the [state](#) were to let people pay taxes as if on a 'credit scheme,' they could pay their taxes in advance. this would mean the state gets the money quicker to spend and the people pay less taxes.

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### **Short cuts.**

If the state is able to just spend money as [@Senor Hoint](#) says, then maybe we could make short cuts for other people? if the state were to help out the people who spend money it would help.

So, what can be done to curb spending? well, a while ago i suggested a few things that could help out street kids and schooling, old people and other social services and i was hoping now to add to that with this "short cuts" entry.

If the [state](#) was to have to look after street kids or squatters, there is a lot that can be done, as there is so little done. if the squatters were to be employed, problem solved. how else could we employ squatters in a city that refuse to leave for greener pastures? well, we could look at charities, and have them give a legal benefit to the state for these reasons. then, with that money, we could create jobs with capital from the charities, as they are giving men fish. what we need to do is create fish, forget the rod!

If we were to want to create [jobs](#), we could try to, with the surplus of plastics coming through now, create 'prefabs' for business and home use. then, we could use the plastics to produce items, and, all you need is a mold and power. getting the power could come down to a practical little device like a solar panel or something equally small and recurring, and, i will invent one shortly! then we need a mold, and, i am sure that the state could order the creation of molds, and, the dumping of molds onto the new business people. the new molds could be built out of nitrogen four, like my space ship, as nitrogen four does not get hot at all.

So, we got our 'factory' on unused land and [build](#) out of plastic, we got our molds and shortly we will have our power. let me do that here too? this post is a mess already!

To get the power coming through, we could use an electrical oscillator. this would require us to make an 'engine of sorts' with little nitrogen four parts, as they will not melt. this oscillator could be based on pressure exerted on itself by a [simple](#) drop of the 'balls' into the other balls, and then see the balls exert pressure onto thin strips of metal or something in between each ball. this won't generate much energy though, so back to the drawing board!

Okay, so we cannot use a fuel, as, this is a limited and expensive and polluting resource. i suggest we create 'a new power source' by using a accelerating oscillator? basically, we drop a something designed to accelerate as it drops and goes over - like a big wheel - and then slow it down when it gets too fast. but, is this already [done](#), or is it myth? let's investigate this myth?

If the big wheel was to drop like a clock, and reach the apex of the clock again, then it must have enough power in it to drop again. this requires a fixed amount of energy going into it, and just enough to make it [go](#) over twice, then it will continue turning the piston or whatever. this is basically unlimited energy!

And there we have our unconnected little workshop.

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### Flame strike.

I have found, through mediating with a candle, that people can train themselves to deliver a flame strike with an [open](#) palm to another object or person by holding your palm open and fingers extended.

This i found out by mediating with a candle, basically, you can ask the candle questions, then hesitate, and if after like three seconds the candle doesn't flicker - which is a strong [yes](#) - or dance - which is a weaker yes - then the answer to the question is no.

This i trust more than spirits, as, it is an element of fire we are mediating with. this is a lot of faeries and stuff, and, unless they don't like you, they won't lie to you. you may excite the faeries by striking matches and then doubling the flame with the match on fire.

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### Summon aerial 'playmate.'

Basically, all you need to do is to light a candle and stare into it for a while, or maybe even a bulb will do? then, you need to make the colorful thing settle - hopefully on a floor - and then, in about [five](#) minutes, your aerial playmate will arrive.

The [color](#) of the dot influences the color of the playmate. for example, i had a red dot, so i summoned a green moth hornet cross - i was trying to summon a butterfly, of course...

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### Fire bolt.

This is quite weak, but fun to do. i have not gotten past making my middle finger hot yet, and i think it must be the middle finger of your left [hand](#) - extended, of course.

From what i gather, you half close your left hand with your middle finger

extended, then [point](#) at the target of your fire bolt. i hear it has a range of five feet from someone else.


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#### Conveyor belt metals.

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Okay, i see this again, and want to get it right. all air is a state of matter, it is gas. if it were to become solid, what sort of solid would it make potentially? if it were to be a gas, then liquid, then solid, we would have something, [yes](#)? what would it be though? some people would think that all we could make like this is water and ice, yes? now, i want to make conveyor belt metals and gold! oh, and oil...

So, we need to make a 'blue print' and make this 'stuff.' if we were to make air really cold, it would [turn](#) to ice. if we were to turn air really hot, it will make moisture or water. now, we need to fiddle around and get it to make something else.

 Quote by: <http://chemistry.about.com/od/chemistryfaqs/f/aircomposition.htm>  
*Nearly all of the Earth's atmosphere is made up of only five gases: nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor, argon, and carbon dioxide. Several other compounds also are present. Although this CRC [table](#) does not list water vapor, air can contain as much as 5% water vapor, more commonly ranging from 1-3%. The 1-5% range places water vapor as the third most common gas (which alters the other percentages accordingly).*

So, we have nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor, argon and carbon dioxide to work with. let's look more into this argon thing, i am sure it might [be able](#) to become a metal, yes?


*Argon is a chemical element with symbol Ar and atomic number 18. It is in group 18 of the periodic table and is a noble gas.[3] Argon is the third most [common](#) gas in the Earth's atmosphere, at 0.93% (9,300 ppm), making it approximately 23.8 times as abundant as the next most common atmospheric gas, carbon dioxide (390 ppm), and more than 500 times as abundant as the next most common noble gas, neon (18 ppm). Nearly all of this argon is radiogenic argon-40 derived from the decay of potassium-40 in the Earth's crust. In the universe, argon-36 is by far the most common argon isotope, being the preferred argon isotope produced by stellar nucleosynthesis in supernovas.*

So, we could safely say that argon gets hot? would that be good to say? actually, what do we need to make metals for when we can make houses out of nitrogen four, and, model them to be sculpted the exact way we want? how heavy is nitrogen four? i am sure a truck could carry this 'stuff' to another place. if it were designed in a workshop or factory, it could be like a prefab, yes?

Now, if we were to observe that carbon dioxide is made when we boil oil, then when we cool air - with carbon dioxide in it - we could make oil? this would require a large amount of air, and cooling it down would make water and oil, but, if we were to heat the air up, we would see the air [form](#) moisture. this moisture would eventually lead to oil, yes?

But, one last thing, how do we make metal from air? it could be used for what that nitrogen four could not? well, let's try anyways?

If we were to observe that oil can be used to make plastics, then, seeing as how we make oil now, i hope, we could make plastic parts for things like cars. but, could we make metals?

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metal>  
*The meaning of "metal" differs for various communities. For example, astronomers use the blanket term "metal" for convenience to collectively describe all elements other than hydrogen and helium (the main components of stars, which in turn comprise most of the*

visible matter in the universe). Thus, in astronomy and physical cosmology, the metallicity of an *object* is the proportion of its matter made up of chemical elements other than hydrogen and helium.[4] In addition, many elements and compounds that are not normally classified as metals become metallic under high pressures; these are known as metallic allotropes of non-metals.

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So, we could use nearly anything to make metals under high pressures. i suppose, seeing as we have only air in that large an abundance i am talking about, that we could use one of the five elements in normal air to make metals and gold and diamonds? or, maybe something even more useful?

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### Fire ball, flame wave and fire storm.

After [a little](#) mediating with my candle, i think i know how to do these things. i am not sure if you need a candle present to do them though.

For a fireball, just do like for a flame strike, except with your left hand.

For a flame wave - i went through the names of fire based things and got this from diablo - you need to either put both your middle fingers out and 'push,' clench your fists and make them come together, or make wavy motions with one of your hands. this also applies to fire storm, which is rumored to reach a hundred feet [into the](#) air and come down like a cone or circle, and, has a five foot radius.

This was all garbled, as the candle never repeats itself!

### Chi or qi.

This has all to do with breathing. it is related to [the force](#) in star wars, where one can jump further and stuff.

 [Quote](#) by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qi>

*In traditional Chinese culture, qi (more precisely qi, also chi, ch'i or ki) is an active principle forming part of any living thing.[1][2][3] Qi is frequently translated as "natural energy", "life force", or "energy flow". Qi is the central underlying principle in traditional Chinese medicine and martial arts. The literal translation of "qi" is "breath", "air", or "gas".*

*Concepts similar to qi can [be found](#) in many cultures, for example, prana and cit in Hindu religion, mana in Hawaiian culture, lüŋ in Tibetan Buddhism, ruah in Hebrew culture, and Vital energy in Western philosophy. Some elements of qi can be understood in the term energy when used by writers and practitioners of various esoteric forms of spirituality and alternative medicine. Elements of the qi concept can also be found in Western popular culture, for example "The Force" in Star Wars.[4] Notions in the West of energeia, élan vital, or "vitalism" are purported to be similar.[5]*

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qi>

*[The ancient](#) Chinese described it as "life force". They believed qi permeated everything and linked their surroundings together. They likened it to the flow of energy around and through the body, forming a cohesive and functioning unit.[citation needed] By understanding its rhythm and flow they believed they could guide exercises and treatments to provide stability and longevity.[citation needed]*

*Although the concept of qi has been important within many Chinese philosophies, over the centuries the descriptions of qi have varied and have sometimes been in conflict.[citation needed] Until China came into contact with Western scientific and philosophical ideas, they had not categorized all things in terms of matter and energy.[citation needed] Qi and li (理: "pattern") were 'fundamental' categories similar to matter and energy.[citation needed]*

*Fairly early on, some Chinese thinkers began to believe that there were different fractions of qi and that the coarsest and heaviest fractions of qi formed solids, lighter fractions formed liquids, and [the most](#) ethereal fractions were the "lifebreath" that animates living beings.[11]*

*Yuán qi is a notion of innate or pre-natal qi to distinguish it from acquired qi that a person may develop over [the course](#) of their lifetime.*



## Confirmation

Well, i have found a way to [confirm](#) my 'gifts.' i found when i put my glass on the oujia board, i can talk to venus, my god. she says that it works! so i may rest for a while.

This journey has taken me six years, starting in 2008 in january. now we have real powers and stuff, just like i hoped. i also rearranged my [questions for](#) the candle so that it could verify whether the powers work or not.

## Beast mode.

Tonight, i think i learned how to transform into an animal of equal mass to yourself. the candle instructed me to point into [the mirror](#) with both my trigger fingers, and i am not sure if you need to raise both thumbs or not, but that didn't seem to be important. then, you are supposed to raise your big toes too, but just your big toes.

I asked if i could transform into a tiger, and [the answer](#) was quite weak, so i asked if i could become a snake and the answer was strong. i am not sure how this will work for others, and i am a bit tired now so won't be trying to do this yet. i also think you are supposed to break yourself in the mirror so that your body disappears.

... and i just saw myself as a silver back, one of the most dangerous things on dry land! i asked [the mirror](#) what i was, or, randomized it. i am sure you can too, but if you want to be a raptor, go for it!

## Psionic magic colors and their meanings.

[The way](#) it was explained to me, there are six main colors for 'psionic magic;' green, for fire and destructive things, red for mutations, yellow for the nature and weather, purple for illusions and shadows, blue for healing and divination and orange for telepathy, altering dimensions and teleporting and telekinesis.

Any power you discover or hear of falls into these six colors logically. i don't know [how to make](#) the colors super charge any powers, but, suppose if you were to mediate with a candle of these colors, you will see more information about them.

So, to sum it up, green made all that fire we spoke of, and red was for mutating into raptors and tigers and stuff. you may activate your purple illusions by looking at a wall and using your finger to paint a picture on the wall from far away. this is also [the color](#) for seeing those cartoons on the walls for kids - the educational ones, of course.

## Good and bad news...

I was mediating with my candle, trying to find out how to heal people, emotionally and physically, and the candle basically guided my thoughts to ones where i felt i may just make things up for everyone - any kind of thing at all! naturally, i am obligated to make some blue things first, as there is enough entertainment or destruction in this world [already](#).

So, here i am trying to figure out how to heal people. basically, before things got 'choppy,' i found that you need to imagine the person in your imagination to heal them emotionally, and to heal them physically, you need to be close to them and then you need to picture the wounds healing with a needle, or, the disease dying with blood cells attacking them. if you were to [want to](#) regrow a lost limb, i am

sure you could do this as well, or even make people walk if they are paralyzed, or see or hear again.

Remember when i told you about the little colors that went into my eyes from staring into a mirror? well, i believe that is the way to make people see again, or hear. if you were to stand with them in a mirror, having a candle and staring into it first, you could stand next to them looking into [the mirror](#), and stare at their eyes until you see the little 'orbs' going into their eyes or ears. the same for paralysis, or even lost limbs.

If someone has a disease, they could imagine the blood cells attacking the disease, or, maybe to help them, they could get little orbs to place their fingers into or onto or under or over, until they go [into the](#) person's body to kill the disease.

### **Moslem woman marrying Christian man.**

Maybe if the woman was deported, things would be better?

If [the state](#) of sudan was to strip her of her moslem things, she would be shamed and may leave the country?

Maybe if she was to be shamed by having to wear a dress with a cross on it, things would be better?

If she was allowed to convert now, say the supreme leader or saudi arabia pardoned her, she could leave the country, or, even stay there as a 'born again christian' of sorts, things would be better?

If she was killed for loving [a man](#) of another faith, isn't it like loving your neighbor? if the woman was to love a man of different faith, it is evidence that faiths can coexist?

If she is killed, what good would it do? if you kill someone for doing something against their faith, yet society is not harmed, then where was the sin? is allah harmed? is a cleric harmed? is a child harmed? nothing is wrong here.

If the woman was to divorce the man, would that appease the court? everyone makes mistakes - there is no merit in condoning someone without giving them [a second chance](#). imagine a mother that cuts off her child's tongue for swearing? imagine that. of course, people should not steal, and, if the penalty is so harsh, they will not steal, or, be bloody stupid! we should support the right to dismember people that sin against the society they are in, as everyone knows. of course, we should not dismember just anybody without great proof of their sins, yes?

### **Attacks on Britons in Kenya.**

On [the news](#) lately, there have been attacks on the britons in kenya. they want them to leave. of course the message is not clear when directed through more normal means, and, if the britons were given a chance to leave with selling their assets, they would probably accept. truth be told, there are a lot more jobs in britain, so they won't be losing out really, will they?

[On the other hand](#), why not let them stay? have they actually done anything to deserve this hatred? is this a story of jews in germany? if it is, what have they done to deserve this treatment?

Of course, the britons are not native, so, will be visitors. in a decent democracy, all people born in a country are considered native, but, when they control the money of the country, surely you can tell that they bring money into the country? ask the economists! i will show you too...

If a company in britain decides to move work offshore, or, into kenya, then there is money coming in, yes? if it is staffed by britons, then they aren't gaining or losing any money yet, as they have just moved the premises to kenya. if the company hires kenyans, then they may work there, spending money in kenya. this means, money starting in britain ends up circulating in kenya, yes? then after it has been taxed, the money goes to the state to provide services for the people.

If you look at a building, and see a lot of foreigners working there, then you have lost a building, and nothing more. if the building employs kenyans, then they will have jobs too, which is good. in fact, if there was more offshore coming in, then they would all have jobs! you should try to get as many british companies there as possible. the only losers are the state, that make enough money anyways to keep the roads tarred and stuff like that.

## **Racism.**

Well, we could do a lot about racism. if we were to for example, in a previous idea of mine, be honest, we could ask ourselves what is wrong with the person being that color, and, finding no harm in it, decide to give them a chance.

But that is old! what else could we do to stop others being racist, you might ask...

Getting others to be non racist could be accomplished by asking them what is wrong with you or someone else. due to experience, they would probably have an opinion about others, but, they might have decided, that, because others are racist, there is something in it, like just dismissing someone of another color because your friends or parents did it too? of course, this is stupid, as you are just closing doors.

What we want in life is to open doors, and build bridges. if we do that, then there is hope for everyone. but...

What is wrong with being racist? do you kill them? some tribes in africa kill other tribes. do you get hurt when someone is racist? nothing someone mature cannot handle, say, someone checks their wallet when they walk past you? of course this could be overcome too. so there are good and bad things about being racist, but, now you may ask, what is good about it?

Racism builds an identity for people. if they were to see a [group of people](#), they might reach out for the people that seem most like them. what is most like you; the music you listen to, the clothes you wear, or, your skin color? of course this could be a good thing, building ubuntu for example, or, rejoicing in traditional music?

But, the challenge remains to stop racism, as it is usually bad or anti society. if the people were to go out and ask others why they are racist, they might get a lazy eye, so, the questions should [follow the](#) statement - that black person is a waste of time, or something like that. then they will usually disagree, but what they really mean is please no, i am not a racist! don't group me with those people that are racist, because i don't want to suffer being assaulted or accosted by those people!

This is common. i remember a while ago i thought why people bend over backwards for blacks in my country? in my country south africa, the black middle class is favored socially, well, not socially accepted, but socially feared by the whites. if you were to ask yourself why they fear them, or, favor them, they will not admit that they want to trick them into serving them, or, getting on their backs for more power. of course, the black middle class knows this, and loves it when people fear them, as it gives them a feeling of power! This is all natural.

So, if you see someone of another color, don't be peer pressured into accepting them. think instead what they can do for you, and what you need to do for them? if you are honest, they might be the bank teller, and, you might [need money](#). of course, you are the customer, so they might think of that. of course, the trick is to meet everyone half way!

Now, if you were to think to yourself, in our example, what the person can do for you, you need that bank teller! if you think of what they want, they want to sit down, so, they will be going through [the line](#) quickly, yes? now, if you were to be

a gentleman, or a lady, they might understand you better, and will not hassle with you. imagine you are all arms and legs, trying not to offend them if they are black and fretting over the ways you handle yourself as a "real non racist," then you will be smiling at them and making jokes and making a mess.

In our example, you want to be quick. then you get what you want, and they get what they want. this will work in all manners of life, getting people to be quick, or, brainwashing them to be civil for the sake of being quick. if you feel anxious around black people, like i do, then you will be making jokes and smiling and trying to make friends for a minute, then running for it. this is the little voice inside of you saying that you will not be accepted if you are racist, so...

Racism is all about fear. imagine giving [a job](#) out? in my country we have bce, which is where the black people are employed in favor of the white people because they need to be empowered, but, usually in cape town, we see black people not being employed up to the full total of the quota. this is because they are judged to be stupid or unable by the whites because they are black. this is bad news, of course, but wherever someone goes hungry there is food for someone else, and, as long as someone is being fed, there is only so much you can do, yes?

But, the trick here is not to be non racist, but rather to destroy or maim racism. this can only be done with a little hey, that black guy looks like a rapist! then the person will say they don't think so, how could you say that? [the real thing](#) is, that it could be honest or a trick, as the guy saying they are a rapist could be a racist, and usually this happens.

So, pretend to be a racist. be honest. don't be quite. don't be afraid of being shot down. try to open people's minds - like when you do something new - then they will be full of pheromones i think, and they will listen more. ask them afterwards why they hate black people, and if they say they don't know, then ask them how we are different? of course, this could be met with a "hey you! get away from me you blimin racist!" or even a "How could you say that?" just get them to think about it and talk about it - what is wrong with the others?

Now, i have heard of some stories where the people do actually group people like this - the other colors - together under one mantle. this is stereotyping, and, will see the generalizations of all people come out. then they will say they met a good one. stuff like that...

To this you should say that they should just be quick with these people. if they really are racist, and there is nothing you can do about it, suggest that they are looking for what they can do for you, and what you can do for them. i, for example, saw that i could win the elections and stack points with gods if i was to suggest to this rich guy that he build factories for the black people to work in. these factories are like little villages, where the people live and work. makes a profit too!

So, i got and i gave. look out for that - there is no reason to approach someone if there is nothing they can do for you. of course, if you were to be a person who tries to flaunt their non racism, you might be wasting people's time, and engraving the black middle class and upper class into the feelings of power over you.

So, be honest, ask questions, and be brisk understanding the relationship you have with... who? the person you need something from, or are about to give to. this will settle you down, settle others down, and then there will be less tension.

## New legislation for the modern era of India.

The new prime minister of india is narendra modi, and he wants to bring change to india at bargain prices. these are the main issues concerning the country, and what we may propose to help him and maybe other developing countries come into the 'first world.'

[1] Develop the infrastructure.

[2] Making business working easier.

[3] Clamp down on corruption.

[1] Developing the infrastructure is very important. if the state was to want to upgrade the power lines and grid, it needs to be switched off and upgraded quickly. To make sure things run smoothly, they should work on businesses during weekends when there is time, and the suburbs in the week when everyone is at work. To make it fast, they should offer university students training in electrical work orders for work, at a cheap price. this makes sure there is enough people with a modest cost.

To upgrade the water workings, they should do it the same way. to upgrade the police, traffic, fire and emergency services, they need to act when there is no emergency, like now is a good time. to make it cheap equipment wise, they could get all the police people cell phones to keep records on, and send them via sms to the mainframe. this will be like a logger, and, they can then update the records as the case develops. then they could upgrade the police stations by letting the police work from home via cell phones and a switchboard from like the kitchen in the police station. for the fire people, they could do this any time, but, they could make the fire engines cheaper by building them. this would mean buying an engine, buying a axel, and having the engineering students from the university come out to build them for the station.

[2] I suppose this is the same as before, where modi could delegate some business problems to the university's b com or bachelor of commerce students? after about three tests, the lecturer could suggest some people to work for a reference and money from the state. this will mean a lot of work force with little effort.

Them they could open doors by generalizing all work permits and things. if they have a thousand rules, they could cut it down to like 'ten commandments' of business for the people to follow, and, this will be easy. this would be like comparing a countries constitution and legal affairs to the human rights of the united nations - it is just easier and simpler.

[3] With all the students working on the affairs of the country, they will easily find errors and things in the books. but how can you trust anyone? well, getting caught up in corruption before you even start your venture out into the world would mean that it is hopeless, and, i doubt students have the connections to take bribes. of course, the more you filter it - over more students, the same records - the more it rises to the top.

Of course we are concerned with all aspects of the indian state and the developing world. let us look at the favorite work of these places - help centers? i know the wires are a mess in india, and have seen pictures of the wiry messes. of course, when something breaks, they can just pull the computer to stretch the

chord and unplug it as it is identified, but, let's say that is risky for the others?

Now, to clean up a help center, they need to rewire it into ethernet. this means, all those chords get replaced with one chord. this may seem expensive, but imagine the disaster waiting to happen?

Also, what about the slums in the city? all cities are full of toxic asset warehouses and places of work that can be sold and reworked into something that makes money, just by selling [the premises](#), which is always worth money.

Now, the slum is being 'renovated' and the clean up must start. the [best way](#) to clean up and old slummy building is to get all the dead wood out. this can be done by yanking out the old wood, and replacing it with cheap plastics from my conveyor belt, which seems to be working now. then, a paint job, and, rewiring of the electricity and phone lines. this is all cheap, as we learned above.

But, the third world is full of old warehouses because of westernization [at the same time](#). all at the same time, everyone went crazy for developing the third world, and, they all got forgotten at the same time.

So, we need to get them more 'vigor.' this can be done by the banks, buying all these empty buildings, or, letting the people work there [for free](#), but the bank buys shares in the business, and collects their share from the business. this is like a typical tax, and, if the bank owns shares in the business, then they own it maybe? if they own it, they keep the assets if the business goes belly up.

Then, they could also create their own new 'stuff.' by buying the buildings, they could demolish them and build up new places of work. this will be like an upgrade, but, maybe that is not needed?

If they were to just use it as it is, it might be cheaper? if they were to slap some paint onto it, haul out the old wood and do the things i said, they could make a [brand new](#) premises. no premises, except toxic ones, go without a owner for very long, as prices drop. imagine spending like a hundred dollars or a thousand rand on a premises, and then selling it for like seventy thousand dollars or a million rand?

All countries should reduce taxes for off shore developments - they could roll this into one! if they were to upgrade, then allow the west in, they will create jobs and make direct capital, yes?

To make it more comely for the people to invest, they could reduce taxes for each 'stat block' of employees, so the more you employ, the less taxes you pay? hell, they could reduce the taxes on offshore things to like nearly nothing, and, the west would come there screaming. if the taxes are reduced on the business, the owner sees potential, or owners, and then they will set up a business there. the income tax of course will go to [the state](#).

What about the problem of modern day slavery in india and the third world? the thing is, nobody deserves to be a slave, and, if you are, it is your right to be free. of course, you get fed and stuff, but you are not free. this is something like a prison i suppose!

A while ago, cnn did a carbon footprint for slavery. i saw that they could not afford to have a slavery footprint as then the first world would not do business with them. of course, i was wrong and slavery is still a problem in africa, the near east and asia. so...



The [best way](#) to smash slavery is to require a permit for construction. this will mean, of course, they need to be clean of slaves. this is like corruption, where someone gets a task, and uses slaves to do it for them.

Now, it is impossible to get the police to oversee every building being built [in the country](#), so, they need to get the parties involved. if they were to petition the courts for the right to become inspectors for the sites, then their family could get them out. of course, it is hard to start something like this, as people want money, so, if it is money they want to 'free the slaves...'

They should get police reservists to go out and get promoted after a few or a lot of findings of the slaves in the countries. this will mean, that, the reservists will be put on short notice and considered before others to find cases of slavery, for their own means to an end. or, they could look to another underused area of their state - the traffic officers. if the traffic officers just do fines all day, this can be left for a week as the traffic officers, glad to get some sun, go around [looking for](#) cases of slavery, and, they are obvious, as, it is like old women and children working the sites.

But that is enough about india, what about africa? what about kidnappings and abductions of children sold into slavery in africa? well, it is part of the culture here, so, how do these people feel about doing this? we need to make them aware of the real emotional returns of the world.

This can be done by observing the media. all africans seem to have radios, so, i suggest a few propaganda slogans for the release of children to the world. of course, the world cannot support them, but, they will have learned a few tricks here and there to make themselves useful as paid employees, yes?

Now, the slogans should be like brain washing. how do you brain wash? you repeat a message over and over. why are we repeating it over and over? because they are still slaves! this could be a direct slogan or a first step towards a good advert where the wants of the slaves are put to the 'slavers.'

Of course, they have slaves for a reason. if you were to [want to](#) tell them to let them go, they will refuse, as they have bough them and now they work fields and stuff for them. in this case, you need to get them married into the family! if they are married into the family, or have equal rights, there is no harm. tell the slavers they are denying dignity to the slaves, that the slaves will work with more zest for the families if they were to allow them to be equal with them, call them friends.


They could still work for them, and, be fed, but spare the whips and treat the slaves with [a little bit](#) of how you would like to be treated. would you like your parents to sell you to someone else? what would you want them to do with you? is being a boss that important, or, is it just a power thing? if it is a power thing, why do you need to gloat over someone else? if you enjoy it, do others enjoy your company?

There is a trend in the west where people allow free people to live with them and they pay them for doing the same things. this is [the way](#) of the now, not the ways of old. if you were to want to be treated like that, you will not enjoy it. if you were freed, wouldn't you be thankful, and stay with them, eating a little, and helping? they won't run away - where is there to go?



## Problems in china.

Recently, [the chinese](#) citizens were asked to leave vietnam. this is a political thing, and harming the citizens of another country is cowardly, as it does not overcome the problems they are facing, whatever they are.

 Quote by: [http://edition.cnn.com/2014/05/18/world/asia/vietnam-china-tensions/index.html?hpt=hp\\_t1](http://edition.cnn.com/2014/05/18/world/asia/vietnam-china-tensions/index.html?hpt=hp_t1)

*VNA on Saturday accused China of continuing to show "its aggressiveness by sending more military ships" to the area around the oil rig. Vietnam has demanded that China immediately withdraw the rig from the disputed waters.*

So, there is a bit of oil drilling going on in the seas. when it comes to losing lives though, i am sure china knows best and will not put them in jeopardy. if the oil rig was to be moved to another place, the problem is over. if the vietnamese were to ignore the drilling, the problem would be over. hopefully we can find some common ground?

So, when you have a house, you may decide to defend it. this is the problem with capitalism or the free market, and, if the vietnamese were to observe the common rule of first come first serve, then there would be no problem. of course, this is a financial matter, so, china could split the takings with vietnam? of course, it is their rig, so, they will not be eager to lose out any money.

How do we settle land disputes? the chinese say it is their rig and the vietnamese say it is their sea. we need to decide whether this drilling continues or not. no more lives need be lost.

Now, if [the world](#) was to show support for either side, i am sure this could be over quickly. if the world was to vote, let's say the whole world was to represent the claims for both sides, then this could be done quickly, yes? if it will escalate into a war, what hope does vietnam have? this is like bullying, but i am sure that china has more allies than vietnam, and could take out the little country, but, nobody wants that.

So, everyone needs to get together and vote. then there will be a show of force and support for either side, and then they will see where this is going. the chinese are not going anywhere - what vietnam could do though, is erect a rig of their own and settle it right next to the chinese one? this requires a rig, of course.

Say, maybe china could [help with](#) that? if they gave vietnam one of their other oil rigs, the vietnamese could simply drill right next to it? this would be fair, yes?

 Quote by: <http://www.forbes.com/sites/gordonchang/2014/04/13/china-property-collapse-has-begun/>

*Nothing is going right for Hangzhou at this moment. Walmart will be closing its Zhaohui store in that city on April 23 as a part of its overall plan to dump marginal [locations](#)—about 9% of the total—in China.*

*Thanks to the world's largest retailer, another large block of space in Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang province, will go on the market at a time when there is generally too much supply. The problem is especially pronounced in the city's premium office market. Hangzhou's Grade A office buildings [at the end](#) of 2013 had, according to Jones Lang LaSalle, an average occupancy rate of 30%.*

To get the offices occupied, the prices need to drop. this means china has overstepped it's boundaries economically, and, if they were wise, they would try

to get in more off shore businesses. the problem is the yuan is so strong, so, maybe they could take out [a loan](#)? this would make the yuan weaker and attract investment, and, give them some money to spend?

Alternatively, they could hold a [real estate](#) competition? for a raffle, or ticket or something, people could pay, and, then see someone win the offices? everyone has a few yuan there, but nobody has enough to do it by themselves.

### **Abducted girls in nigeria, or, even normal kidnappings...**

This is a problem the world over. if you were to observe the people being kidnapped, they range from all shapes and sizes, but, the [latest news](#) of late is that the boko harem abducted a lot of school girls.

To find the girls, they [need to know](#) that the men that abducted them were full of testosterone at the time. then, they can sweep the area for chemical samples of the sweat and then find out the dna of the men, then convert that into blood types, and from the blood types get finger prints. but, how do they do this?

If you were to observe that hot air rises, except where it is sweat, then it falls to the ground. they need to go to the site where they were last to find the 'chemical signature' [of the people](#).

Or, they need, to ignore my hard way of doing things, take the two girls they found so far, and finger print their clothes for the men's finger prints. this will reveal the men, unless they have no id's or some other problem. so, back to the hard way!

More hard way would be to take all [the top](#) soil or sweep the tar for their tiny sweat beads, as i know it is summer in nigeria now. then, they need to take that to a lab...

Then, they need to analyze the dna of the sweat, and get definite readouts on genomes showing the exact type of finger prints they will have. but, i take it they don't [know how](#) to do that yet, so i will try to explain in my vague super villain ways...

So, you have dna. you take the dna and find a set of 'five prints' for each hand. then, you copy the prints, as small as they are, into the computer, and then you get their identities.

But, if that doesn't work, say they have no ids, then they need to use a satellite with thermal imaging to show a large group of two hundred and say fifty people in a close huddle, unmoving. they could make a mistake with a school or something, but when they check the location [of the body](#) heat, it will be easy to find out if they are being part of a celebration of sorts, or, if they are school girls not making a sound. maybe they could use some sound imaging too?

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### Stopping floods take two!

Well, we got a deluge every now and then, and these hurt any town and the people. to get rid of the excess water, we could place an air craft engine at every turn in the town, and direct all the water out. of course, that would get messy, so maybe a ships engine? this would pump the water away from that road and down to the next engine, sending it left right or wherever?

This would get rid of most of the water, but where do we get the engines from? maybe from helicopters and the sea port? Where do we guide it to?

Well, in a non beach like town, we could direct it out towards the nearest river, or, even with enough engines, to the nearest long drop or something?

How would that do?

... that will get rid of most of the water, but dumping it and getting the little dregs out is still a problem. if we were to tilt the boat engines upwards, so it 'blows' downwards, it will push into the ground or pavement and get rid of the little dregs.

Then, we could guide it outside the city?

### How to prevent earthquakes [take three or so...]

Earthquakes are a real problem in japan and california, and under the sea too in the indian ocean, and in many other places as well. how do we stop them?

I suppose we could wait until there are tremors, then hold the earth together, but how would we do this? if the earthquake was spotted coming then we could stop it if we held the earth together, yes?

Now, i suppose we could heat the land, thereby 'gluing it together' in a way. if we were to use liquid graphite, we could dump it onto and into the earthquake and see it held together. but that would mean keeping liquid graphene at every intersection over the radius of the protected zone, so that is too expensive. but, that is someone else's idea anyways...

What we need is a plastics! if we were to build plastic silos all over the place, keeping them liquid, we could pour it into the hole and all over the place as soon as we get a tremor. but, this is not very strong, so maybe something else is in order?

How about we try to observe how the earthquake works? if we were to see that it is tectonic plates under the earth hitting together, it is a pressure that reaches up and splits the earth?

 **Quote** by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake>

*An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the **result** of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. The seismicity, seismism or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time.*

*Earthquakes are measured using observations from seismometers. **The moment** magnitude is the most common scale on which earthquakes larger than approximately 5 are reported for the entire globe. The more numerous earthquakes smaller than magnitude 5 reported by national seismological observatories are measured mostly on the local magnitude scale, also referred to as the Richter scale. These two scales are numerically similar over their range of validity. Magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes are mostly almost imperceptible or weak and magnitude 7 and over potentially cause serious damage over larger areas, depending on their depth. The largest earthquakes in historic times have been of magnitude slightly over 9, although there is no limit to the possible magnitude. The most recent large earthquake of magnitude 9.0 or larger was a 9.0 magnitude earthquake in Japan in 2011 (as of March 2014), and it was the largest Japanese earthquake since records began. Intensity of shaking is measured on the modified Mercalli scale. The shallower an earthquake, the more damage to structures it causes, all else being equal.[1]*

*At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and sometimes displacement of **the ground**. When the epicenter of a large earthquake is located offshore, the seabed may be displaced sufficiently to cause a tsunami. Earthquakes can also trigger landslides, and occasionally volcanic activity.*

*In its most general sense, **the word** earthquake is used to describe any seismic event — whether natural or caused by humans — that generates seismic waves. Earthquakes are caused mostly by rupture of geological faults, but also by other events such as volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. An earthquake's point of initial rupture is called its focus or hypocenter. The epicenter is the point at ground level directly above the hypocenter.*

So, we need to stop this tremor from coming up to us. if we were to detect this release of energy, we could predict where the earthquake would hit, as we do already.

If we were to observe this release of energy, it is electromagnetism gone wrong, as everything in physics is electromagnetism, yes? if we were to capture this energy, we could place huge machines under the earth's crust to absorb the 'friction.' we could do this by creating a machine that absorbs friction - like a battery? batteries will suck all the energy up, and divert it elsewhere. this would be like a dam, that catches the water and then allows it to seep out slowly? but, the question remains how...

If we were to observe a few of those noise balls things, where the balls bounce up and down over a speaker, we could see the waves hit the chamber from all sides, and watch the balls bounce around and let equal energy back to the center of the earth. if the balls captured some of this energy, and released it in other directions, then there would be no problem in an area with this protection.

This would resemble, in effect, an electric fence that diverts all the energy sideways and hopefully back down, except without the constant fencing. if the fence absorbed the pressure, with huge graphite balls, right under the city center, then they would push the seismic waves coming up away from the chamber and city center. i am not sure the size required, nor the amount and weight of balls...

Now, if the balls were to redirect this energy, it will escalate far outside the city center.

So, can waves be redirected? that is the whole idea of waves - they are energy going in one way, and other waves may influence them, as they do on the beach.

### **Global warming again.**

The [best way](#) to cure global warming is prevention, but, it is already too late to prevent most of the damage done. so, we need a cure, yes? what sort of cure would work?

Planting more trees will use up more [carbon dioxide](#), but that is too slow. we need something fast!

How about we find a way to split the one oxygen molecule from the whole thing, it will deteriorate into something else, but what? that would make carbon monoxide, which is worse, and, i think adding a oxygen atom to a bit of carbon dioxide makes ozone or something. so we need to add oxygen atoms to the carbon dioxide, but how?


Well, we could [start](#) at the factories. if they pump out this rubbish, they could easily join it with another oxygen atom, by, getting a the carbon dioxide to be super heated, using more energy, it will merge with more oxygen atoms hopefully and produce ground level ozone. this would mean that the dioxide is becoming ozone, and, ozone is cool, so heating it up will make it more comely to the oxygen atoms, yes?

### **Pokemons!**

Okay, i just got off the candle, and have news. basically, you can [create your own](#) faeries to play with by placing something symbolic of the type of faerie you want to create into a glass jar and seal it for a week or a few days more than a week.

When you open the jar, your faerie will escape and play with you. i have no idea of the type of mayhem they really want to cause, but, i am sure you can see the faerie in the candle light if you do it right before you seal the jar. remember, flickering or dancing is a yes from the candle to any question🍀, and nothing for a while is a no.

## More terrorism?

 Quote by: [http://edition.cnn.com/2014/05/20/world/africa/nigeria-blasts/index.html?hpt=hp\\_t1](http://edition.cnn.com/2014/05/20/world/africa/nigeria-blasts/index.html?hpt=hp_t1)

(CNN) -- At least 118 people were killed Tuesday in twin blasts at a market in the central Nigerian city of Jos, an official said, warning the toll could climb.

*The explosions, which targeted Terminus market, went off some 20 to 30 minutes apart, setting fire to the entire venue.*

*"The death toll stands at 118. This is the number of victims recovered from the scene of the explosions, but we are still searching through the smoldering debris for more bodies," said Mohammed Abdulsalam, coordinator for the National Emergency Management Agency in the city.*

*"The figure may rise when [the search](#) is over," Abdulsalam said.*

*A journalist on the scene of the first explosion called it "massive." People were screaming and running, some covered in blood. Some had to be carried away, the journalist said.*

*An ambulance driver who asked not to be identified said he saw at least 15 bodies and about 30 injured.*

*Plateau State Commissioner Chris Olakpe described the blasts as "terrorist activities," but refused to speculate on who might be responsible.*

*He said the first blast was a suicide car bomb, while the second was caused by an improvised explosive device in a separate car.*

*Olakpe said 46 people were killed in the blasts and that 45 were injured, disputing the higher death toll provided by Abdulsalam.*

*It is not uncommon for authorities to report conflicting death tolls in the immediate aftermath of attacks.*

*"Terrorists usually want to cause fear and trepidation," said Olakpe. "By tomorrow, we will get on top of the matter."*

*In a statement, President Goodluck Jonathan condemned the bombings as a "tragic assault on human freedom" and described those behind them as "cruel and evil."*

*"President Jonathan assures all Nigerians that government remains fully committed to winning the war against terror, and this administration will not be cowed by the atrocities of enemies of human progress and civilization," the statement said, adding that Nigeria was committed to implementing anti-terrorism measures and resolutions put forth at a recent summit in Paris.*

*When CNN tried to speak with a nurse at a local hospital by phone, she was unable to hear because of victims' cries and screams. CNN had previously reported three blasts at two markets -- Terminus and Abuja. Terminus market is also known as the New Abuja market. A possible third blast may have been a gas canister ignited by the first bomb.*

*Late Sunday, a bomb in the northern Nigerian city of Kano killed at least four people, according to local police.*

*The blast occurred at a busy intersection in a predominantly Christian area of the city and left several cars burning, Kano police spokesman Rabilu Ringim said. It was not immediately clear who was responsible for the attack, the spokesman said.*

*Terrorism in Nigeria has been in the spotlight recently since more than 200 schoolgirls were kidnapped by the militant group Boko Haram. The terror group abducted 276 girls on April 14 from a boarding school in Chibok in northeastern Nigeria. Dozens escaped, but more than 200 girls are still missing.*

*In his statement Tuesday, Jonathan reaffirmed his government's commitment to take "every necessary measure" to find the girls and cooperate with other countries in the region to combat the "Boko Haram menace."*

*The president also said Nigeria was determined to ensure safety and security in schools in Borno state and other parts [of the country](#) and to rebuild the school in Chibok.*

It seems hard to stop bomb blasts. If there was a cheap easy way to do it, it would stop hopefully, yes?

Now, all bombs get planted by people. if the people planting the bombs were scared away then there would be no problem. of course, we don't know who they are so cannot scare them away, so...

If we knew where they were planting bombs, we could get there and get rid of them. we don't know where they are, so...

Maybe if we were to observe that bombs are usually left in open areas in bags, then we could get rid of all the bags? i mean, if someone leaves something there, then it is obviously a bomb, yes? how do we [pick up](#) bombs before they go off?

Well, maybe we could observe that all bombs work on a timer? this means, we could [set up](#) a listening device that hears 'clocks' or ticks all over the city? this precaution is a very good one, if you ask me. but, sometimes people use suicide bombs? how do we deal with those?

Maybe we could try to detect 'detonators' by making the coil that you press down is a switch. if we were to [look for](#) switches, we could pin point the bombs as they are moving, long before they go off. this would mean plastic or metal parts, and, everybody could be on a x ray scan over the city - o invasion of privacy, except when you are doing your thing with the flesh light, no? anyways, lives come before privacy...

So, how do we make an x-ray scan cheap? well, we could put up a few - in key locations - we could use one of my cheap x-ray machines which i cannot find here on the forum, but then again i only made one... go figure!

Now, we need a cheap x-ray machine. if you took a overhead projector - which is cheap - and overlaid it with a detector for warmth and coolness. if a person is warm, as they usually are, they will show up - their bones. if the bomb is made of something, it will show up by radiation or light given off by the bomb. i suggest an overhead projector using gamma radiation to go through the 'image' and then return [the image](#) to the 'sensor.' this could be cheap, by making the radiation come from the 'projector' through a 'thing' and then getting picked up by a central aerial.

Well, to clarify, if we were to release gamma rays to go through the people, then they will show up on the signal as to any bags under their clothing or over it - hell we could see right inside that bag! i know airport security machines are very expensive, but, i am sure with my minor device, that sounds cheap, we could stop all bombings by picking people up coming into the city and walking around in key locations?

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### Basic psionic attacks and defense.

I am not sure about this, but researching the dnd books gives me a few images of people using psionics. so, i want to begin to understand how this works, as far as i can tell, it is about somatic gestures mixed with force from your mind, so, once again, it is imagination.

To 'bash' someone we need to hold our hand in a fist to our forehead and think of them, while 'pushing' with our bodies.

To 'slice' someone, we should hold our hands like a shark fin to our foreheads.

To 'block' we need to hold our hand to our foreheads like a piece of paper onto our foreheads.

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### Martial arts in psionics.

I think all the gestures for martial arts - the main [ones](#) that overlap other art forms - can be used in psionics, but, i am not sure how far each one reaches...

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### Tools as faerie psionic/magic attacks?

I figure, seeing as how all the martial arts works, maybe we can mimic the tools of every day use, like a sledgehammer or saw for [example](#)?

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### Gestures.

I am sure if you can replicate any of those images with your hands, you will [be able to](#) do something with them.

Of course, there comes a way to do things with [numbers](#), but, i think just holding the fingers on your hand out as if they were one to ten would do something too, but i am not sure what.

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### Abortion

If abortion is legal, is it murder? it is a growing [human being](#), but, so is every egg. if the egg is moving, it is still an egg. women bleed every month. so, it is like reversing time, you could say? if a human being is aborted, then it is like it coming to the end of it's years too. people will all die.

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### Imbalances in wealth for citizens.

If [you look at](#) the world, especially, the developing world, you will see an imbalance in wealth of citizens. This has been a constant since the beginning of the world i would say. it could come from where you stay, as some areas are richer than other due to crops and water and minerals and location, or it could be something where if you took all the rich people's money and redistributed it, there would be an even spread.

Now, this can all change by [the state](#) sucking the rich people dry through taxes, and redistributing the wealth through social services and welfare. if they were to bring back general sales tax - where luxury goods cost more than bread and milk - then the state will collect the excess of the rich people's money. but, how do they get the rich people to spend money?

They could make capital gains tax like one percent for over say five million dollars or fifty million rand? this will make the rich spend money [into the](#) market, and, that means growth. that would mean that the market will have money pumped into it by the people themselves, or, put onto a money market scheme with the bank.

With all this 'excess' going into the market, the businesses should also be given tax reasons to expand and stuff, hiring more people, making bigger orders to keep prices low, and so forth. the bank should also pay a lot of tax on what it takes in or keeps.

Of course, this means the whole world will rest on the market. if the market has a collapse then all is gone? nonsense, [the companies](#) keep the assets, or, sell the assets to others. it is not like the assets ever disappear is it?

So, you got your assets, still there, and then you need to hope they go toxic so the middle class can buy them. or, you could try to let a lot of poor people on a money market try to buy them? [the bank](#) could buy them and employ the poor to work there, creating jobs!

Now you have a healthy market that cannot fall, and redistribution or evening out of [wealth](#)!

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### **The matrix? Yeah, sure!**

If i were you, i would say that everything could be an illusion, as, what makes you so sure it is an illusion? if you were to observe the illusion, it is made of other input that might also be an illusion, you could say. if of course it were an illusion, how [many times](#) have illusions had hallucinations? can an illusion have a figment? the way our world works in effect leaves the world without illusions for illusions, yet, everything we take in is not as it seems, due to the dmt from the pineal gland that distorts our senses.

Now, if illusions could see illusions, then an oasis would react to jim. jim wants to walk to the oasis to have a drink, but it is not there. what is the oasis doing to jim? if jim is a illusion, how does he see another illusion? illusions are non reactive, because they do not have free will, as they are not free, and, even though i don't believe in free will, your argument lies on free will as well, [yes](#)? now, how is an illusion free?

Of course, if we are illusions, then how can we have figments or ideas, not having free will? or, come that, how does an illusion have emotions? is this possible?

My definition or answer to what you are saying, would be, that the world is real, because, it reacts. illusions do not react, as any fifth grade [science project](#) over it would tell you. now, if you were to say that illusions were to react, then under a study - let's make one up? - a lot of lsd could tell you you can fly, yet there is no interaction beyond this. it could tell you there are monsters under the bed, yet, if you were to look under the bed and see a shadow you mistake for a 'monster,' then you could put your hand right through it. of course, the monster does not react with you, as illusions or figments cannot do that.

### **Cancer treatment progress.**

 Quote by: <https://www.facebook.com/labmanager?fref=nf>

*Not all cancer cells are created equal – some stay put in the primary tumor, while others move and invade elsewhere. A major goal for cancer research is predicting which cells will metastasize, and why. A Cornell University cancer research team is taking a [new](#) approach to screening for these dangerous cells, using a microfluidic device they invented that isolates only the most aggressive, metastatic cells. Find out more about the device here: <http://bit.ly/1ocINBt>*

[The most](#) likely answer as to why cancer cells will invade other areas is 'health.' the more rubbish people have in their blood, or the more healthy they are - depends which - they will see the cells spread all over the body.

Now, to make sure they do not split or reproduce, or even move, you need to make them group together in one area where they can be treated, maybe as a tumor?

So, to get them to get to the same place, you need to make them 'think' that they are dying. but, what happens when the cell thinks it is dying, first of all? let's get to that later?

To get the cancer cells to die, we need to use stomach acid to dissolve them. this will blend with [the rest of](#) the body, and, will harm non native cells - dissolving them - without any further research.

Of course, we do know when you get operated on, that you will not be harmed by people cutting into your stomach, as, when the stomach of the cadaver is cut open, all the organs are safe. of course, cancer cells are also native! maybe we need to do something else?

If we observe the stomach acid further, we will find that it can dissolve cancer cells, if they are 'programmed' to do that. stomach acid is non reactive in terms of it's 'life' or 'normal death,' or whatever you want to call it, so it will just dry out or get excreted naturally. we want the cancer cells to group together so we can guide it outside [of the body](#).


To make the cancer cells group together, we need to observe that what it 'eats' is the same as other cells, so no hope there.

How about we try to get them to group by polarizing them? if we were to inject cancer cells [into the](#) body that are 'charged' they would attract other cancer cells - the problem cells - together into a 'lump' seeing as how these cells are in the blood stream, we could cut it out quickly and sew it up.

I think that will work...

### Open problems in statistics.

This thread is about problems in statistics and our resolutions for them. just quote any one you want to focus on, or propose [your own](#).

 Quote

by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_unsolved\\_problems\\_in\\_statistics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_unsolved_problems_in_statistics)

*How to detect and correct for systematic errors, especially in sciences where random errors are large (a situation Tukey termed uncomfortable science).*

To find these errors, you need to find patterns in the information. if you were to observe that there are no patterns, then you would be more [interested in](#) comparing seasonal information, as then you will find patterns. then there is money going into the task, and you can compare things like that too.

Maybe if you were to write a program that estimates where they should be, and where they are, they could be brought to attention. of course, how do [you know](#) where they should be?

If you were to have a figure of some sort, and you expect it to be somewhere, then you put that into the program. after the information has been put in, you check for where there are differences, and research the correct answer. of course, this will take a [long time](#) - we want it to go quickly!


Maybe if you were to say, where money has been spent, there comes an equal result, reaction or figure, you will notice where the money going in is not matched by work coming out. for this, there should be a special allowance for extra costs, and, will eliminate corruption. this will also speed up forecasting for budgets and things.

In chemistry, we would [have to](#) observe the same method, basically. if we were to add some cells, they will add to the total of the cells, unless they are malicious. if they are not, then they will add up, basically, as much as you put in you get out in reactions. of course, these are more specialized as they will bond, split and things, but the golden rule is energy never disappears, it just changes forms.

## P value statistics.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P-value>


*In statistical significance testing, the p-value is the probability of obtaining a test statistic result at least as extreme as the one that was actually observed, assuming that the null hypothesis is true.[1][2] A researcher will often "reject the null hypothesis" when the p-value turns out to be less than a predetermined significance level, often 0.05[3][4] or 0.01. Such a result indicates that the observed result would be highly unlikely under the null hypothesis. Many common statistical tests, such as chi-squared tests or Student's t-test, produce test statistics which can be interpreted using p-values.*


*In a statistical test, sample results are compared to possible population conditions by way of two competing hypotheses: the null hypothesis is a neutral or "uninteresting" statement about a population, such as "no change" in the [value of](#)  a parameter from a previous known value or "no difference" between two groups; the other, the alternative (or research) hypothesis is the "interesting" statement that the person performing the test would like to conclude if the data will allow it. The p-value is the probability of obtaining the observed sample results (or a more extreme result) when the null hypothesis is actually true. If this p-value is very small, usually less than or equal to a threshold value previously chosen called the significance level (traditionally 5% or 1% [5]), it suggests that the observed data is inconsistent with the assumption that the null hypothesis is true, and thus that hypothesis must be rejected and the other hypothesis accepted as true.*


*An informal interpretation of a p-value, based on a significance level of about 10%, might be:*

*p < 0.01 : very strong presumption against neutral hypothesis  
p = 0.01 : very strong presumption against neutral hypothesis  
0.01 < p < 0.05 : strong presumption against neutral hypothesis  
0.05 < p < 0.1 : low presumption against neutral hypothesis  
p > 0.1 : no presumption against the neutral hypothesis*

*A new Bayesian inference approach highlights that these threshold values are too optimistic and explain the lack of reproducibility of scientific studies, suggesting a  $p < 0.001$  or 0.0053.[6]*

*The p-value is a key concept in the approach of Ronald Fisher, where he uses it to measure [the weight](#)  of the data against a specified hypothesis, and as a guideline to ignore data that does not reach a specified significance level.[5] Fisher's approach does not involve any alternative hypothesis, which is instead a feature of the Neyman–Pearson approach.*

*The p-value should not be confused with the significance level  $\alpha$  in the Neyman–Pearson approach or the Type I error rate [false positive rate]. The level  $\alpha$  is sometimes called the "nominal significance level" and it is the theoretical probability that the null hypothesis is rejected when it is in fact true and all distributional assumptions for the test are satisfied. This  $\alpha$  is fixed in advance of the test and it is the threshold value (often 0.05) to which the p-value is compared. In repeated sampling, the p-value varies and, when the null hypothesis is true, an expected proportion  $1-\alpha$  of [the tests](#)  are non-significant, while  $\alpha$  of the tests are significant. However, in practice it may happen that the distributional assumptions for a given test do not hold. The Type I error rate is the true probability that the null hypothesis is rejected when it is true, sometimes called the achieved significance level, which for some test procedures may differ from the nominal rate. A good test should control the Type I error rate at the nominal significance level.*

*Fundamentally, the p-value does not in itself support reasoning about the probabilities of hypotheses, nor choosing between different hypotheses—it is simply a measure of how likely [the data](#)  (or a more "extreme" version of it) were to have occurred by chance, assuming the null hypothesis is true.[7]*

Statistical hypothesis tests making use of p-values are commonly used in many fields of science and social sciences, such as economics, psychology,[8] biology, [criminal justice](#) and criminology, and sociology.[9]

Depending on which style guide is applied, the "p" is styled either italic or not, capitalized or not, and hyphenated or not (p-value, p value, P-value, P value, p-value, p value, P-value, P value).

The [best way](#) to observe population density and diversity is to count property, then make some phone calls. if the phone calls result in the people being four or three in a property, the calculation should be 3.5 people per property, yes?

When it comes to spending, the population should all be forecast as if they were lower middle class, spending, after a few phone calls or tests, a certain amount of their income on goods.

### Horrible warts! get them gone!

 Quote by: <https://www.facebook.com/interestingthings24>

Dede Koswara: [The tree](#) man of Java Dede Koswara was born healthy. But at age 10 – after he fell and scraped his knee in the forests of Indonesia – small warts sprouted around the wound. Slowly, they spread to his feet and hands. For years, he watched helplessly as his limbs broke out in a swath of grotesque bark-like warts that sapped his energy and limited his mobility. Now he shuffles along on blackened, bloated feet – a prisoner of his own mutinous body.

I would [show](#) you a picture, but it might upset some people, and, i cannot load pictures from face book.

If you observe the warts, the [best way](#) to get rid of warts is with liquid nitrogen. these burn the warts off that i have heard of, but let's say that is not enough? let's say we need to get rid of the warts in a more safe way, and, cheaper so this poorer man can afford it?

Now, if you were to observe the warts, they think they come from trees. this means they are spores or fungus, yes? getting rid of fungus could be very painful with normal ways, so let's observe that they are very sensitive, as, they still have skin around them...

So, if you were to rub them with some cream - i have had suggested to me - then we will [be able to](#) see them 'subside.' this is not a rash though, so maybe we need more than a cream? actually i have heard of this in other people too.

Now, to get rid of these warts or whatever you [want to](#) call it, you could drain them of all fluids and then use chemicals of some sort on them. the chemicals to use, ones that kill cells, would be easy for a chemist to tell you, but, i suggest they use gang green or frostbite to get rid of the warts. they could kill the outside layers, and then the inside ones, very carefully, and, then repair the skin.

### Curing stupidity.

Stupidity is something that plagues [the human](#) race. if the world was full of stupid people, then nothing would happen, and we would all still be living in caves.

Now, to get all the less intelligent people to be more intelligent, you need to exercise the brain and imagination. the best way to stimulate these things is with fantasy movies - action [for men](#) and romance for women. they must be colorful and imaginative.

Alternatively you could read books, as this makes you imagine the world around you. maybe listening to the radio will work? then you imagine the [music videos](#), so, will make you imagine more.

### More regrowing lost limbs.

If you were to observe the ways that bodies heal, they are programmed to grow skin out of blood clots. if we were to observe that skin is not the only thing that reproduces, we could basically regrow lost fingers and limbs.

Now, if you were to want to regrow lost bones, firstly, then you need to observe the dna code of the person. we want to find [the code](#) where it says that these things should be there. of course, the code exists, and, if you were to copy it over again, you could cut out the parts that exist already. this would require taking the dna and finding where everything goes. this can be done by mapping a mouse or other thingy and then putting ink of varying colors into the dna and then seeing it develop, and, saying oh wow that is where it goes, or, what it does, yes?

Now, we have the code for our human being. let us try to grow a test tube zygote that will be aborted after a month or so to see where everything goes? if we were to spare the one zygote though, we could observe that the child will just have some ink dots inside them while they grow - no big deal. we could watch it in the test tube and observe where they go and what they do.

Then, we know what does what. from that, we can take some dna and find likeness in them. then, we have our code to regrow! then, we stick that code into the person, especially where the lost things are, and then feed the parts of the person some proteins and my previous explanation of cell proliferation, where cells grow quickly, or, we could 3d print a body part onto the body.

To actually grow the limb, we need to add that part to the dna, so, it would be like having a engine that has lost a tube, and replacing [the tube](#). but that was obvious! so...

We need to start the whole thing growing again. we could harvest limbs and fingers, grown out of the same zygote dna wise that the person has, and, then attach it. as soon as we have figured out how to cure paralysis, then we will be on our ways to having limbs attached, yes?

So, to cure paralysis, i found that we need to return sensations to the parts [of the body](#) that have lost the sensations. if the sensations were to return, the nervous system could communicate with the same things again as it used to. this is evident in conjoined twins - they will send sensations around the whole body of a conjoined twin, of course.

Now that we know the body just needs to be attached to something to work, we can easily operate and attach limbs, only if we could get the limbs to be stimulated and send and get messages from [the rest of](#) the nervous system and the brain - our cpu!

So, we would need to operate on the ends of the nervous system or nerves that fringe the non working part. this would mean that we would need to cut them out, and then be left with new non working nerves? no, of course [the working](#) ones die if treated too 'horribly' but the new ones are dead. but, if they are stimulated in the test tube, then attached, then given growth hormones, you could have your new limb finger or be walking again soon.

The best way to 'reconnect' is to use the frnakenstein method of 'shock therapy'



or the nervous systems signal or frequency going through the whole body.

But, if it was this easy, then we would have had it working a long time ago? many people have tried to make non living things alive, but bringing together two different things, and making them work as one is hard, obviously.

So, we need to observe how those machine things work - the ones that get stimulated by other muscles to make the hands move. there must be something cheap and workable?

Now, if we were to attach nerves that are further up the arm, for example - that is how the machines work - then they could form a fully functioning arm or leg or finger. you could use wires and keep them inside the body for ease of use too. if you were to turn this machine into chemicals that work, then they would see the person walking or whatever in no time. of course, the thing is to get them communicating, and our grasp of [organic chemistry](#) is not good enough to do that yet, so, we need to use blood clots to get the nerves functioning. if blood clots can reconnect two different sides of a cut, and they can feel again, then the blood from the person would go inside the new arm and repair it - especially if it has skin on it. hell, we could just grab the lost member and put it back on!

Of course, if we left it to blood, it would just form a skin over the two parts. what we want is for the nerves to stimulate each other. if we were to look around, they use electricity in all forms of nerve stimulation, so, we need to jolt the system together. this means we need to attach the arm [before the](#) cells and nerves die. if we were to do that, viola, conjoined twins galore!

### **Curing dumbness.**

To get this 'righted' you need to stimulate these areas of the person. using hypnosis should work.

### **More on autism and retardation.**

Well, [the world](#) has a few of these people too! if we were to observe that in autism there is an extra chromosome, then we need to replace all the blood in the person with the newly modeled blood containing chromosomes. or, we could try to breed the chromosome faulty cells out with a disease, and, new probiotics of some sort. this could take a while though, so, we could use cell proliferation to make the disease spread quickly, and then use the same proliferation to make the cells reproduce.

Now, retardation is where the nervous system doesn't work [properly](#). this is where, some believe the brain is 'faulty.' regardless let's try to fix both approaches?

If we were to stimulate the retarded person with exercise, the nervous system will work into overdrive and then... but wait, i know that this is already [the case](#), as retarded people go to fund raisers and compete in competitions, so, it must be with the brain!

Okay, so, we need to make [the brain](#) work properly. to do this we need to use the same mechanisms that we use in bionic arms and stuff. well, we could do that, or, use something organic, yes? we could reconnect the brain like a mainframe, and then see all the information be sent and got properly.

Or, we could try to repair non working parts of the brain. this could be done by completing the development of those parts, not with growth hormones as i once

suggested, but rather with the dna of a working person fed into the brain, and coupled with [all the things](#) that make it 'grow,' even though it is finished growing, but to complete the development.

### **More blindness and deafness.**

These two can be a problem! if you were to observe that the eye is delicate, you can grow a new eye in a test tube and [connect](#) it, as you did with the limbs we spoke of. connecting it might be a problem though, as all nerves work on pain rather than information. this means the eye is a nerve - the part that sees - and the eye must just be sensitized or something.

So, if you were to take a eye in the socket, you could reconnect it with any sort of organic chord that delivers sensations. for deafness, well, you regrow the ear drum, or, repair it. for both of these you could use the old one, or grow [a new](#) one in a test tube.

### Breathing problems.

If someone has breathing problems, then they might want to observe that the the lungs need to be given a 'boost' through getting the stuff in the lungs to come out. the easiest way to do this is to first of all, observe that the lungs are skin and bone. then, we need to get lots of mucous into the lungs and hope it gets all coughed up. if you were to smoke a smoke, that would kill all the things living in your lungs and then you get to cough it up.

Maybe if you were to breathe in some spongy material, it would clean up the inside of your lungs and then you cough the sponge up? you may also decide that this is horrible way to do things as it is discomforting, so...

If you were to use chemotherapy - the radiation part - on your body, it will kill off all the things in your lungs and you will be able to excrete them.

Of course, if your lungs are too weak, you might want to make them stronger by using breathing exercises.

### Cure for aids?

If you were to observe the aids virus, it takes a long time to develop into something nasty, which gives us a lot of time to give the patient drugs to keep them alive for longer.

Of course, nobody wants this disease. if we were to observe the aids virus, we could try to do as we did with cancer, and group all the cells together and excrete them, but let's say that doesn't work? we would need to observe that this is not a native cell, so stomach acid would work here, as they will be dissolved.

But, let's say that don't work neither? if we were to observe that the aids virus does not share our dna, then it will be easy to target by red blood cells. i tried to shock treat the system with these a while ago to no avail, but we know it is non native, at least.

So, we should try to use stomach acid, and i am very tired now...

### Chemical reactions.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical\\_reaction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_reaction)

*A chemical reaction is a process that leads to the transformation of one set of chemical substances to another.[1] Classically, chemical reactions encompass changes that only involve the positions of electrons in the forming and breaking of chemical bonds between atoms, with no change to the nuclei (no change to the elements present), and can often be described by a chemical equation. Nuclear chemistry is a sub-discipline of chemistry that involves the chemical reactions of unstable and radioactive elements where both electronic and nuclear changes may occur.*

So, ow we know that all reactions come from the orbiting electrons on a atom. if we were to be more decisive, we could say that for each electron, there is an anti electron, and, the more orbitals there are, the quicker they bond to form something more down the middle of their elements.

This means that the further down the periodic table you go, the quicker the things will bond while in a liquid state. obviously the neutrons will also repel each other, so, the smaller the mixture, the quicker it 'blends.' is this true for a ratio of great lakes too? atoms come in a set size, and that means it will take longer, of course.

Now, the electrons will keep the mixture together for a certain amount of time, as photons kill electrons, and, under [the sun](#), the photons will kill the electrons quicker. this is evident with things drying up, yes?

So, when you get asked whether things will bond, you can look at [the periodic table](#) and find for yourself whether they are gases or liquids, or solids too i suppose, and what they will become. remember the more electrons they have the quicker they will bond, and, the less reluctantly.

Now, when it comes to organic chemistry, you may find that molecules are made up of atomic elements, and, that each element has a certain amount of orbitals. this means, you can discern what is where by observing the movement between other molecules in the 'mixture' or blood or what have you. if you knew that they are bonding at a certain rate, then you will be able to tell which they are without looking at any other data. this means for tests, you could learn 'content wise' what is in the 'mixture.' [this reminds me of engineering with all those parts that were labeled as if they were not related.]

And, for inorganic chemistry, we could learn the total orbital count for all the elements. this means, we will [be able to](#) find what it is compatible with and how compatible they are.

Of course, you may ask how we will know if they are compatible? if they are solid and liquid, or liquid and gas, or liquid and liquid or gas and gas, they are compatible. if you were to observe a new element or molecule, you could tell if it is compatible due to it's electrons or orbitals, and, then find what it will do... but, what will it do?

If they are compatible, then they would bond. what will result? if you were to observe pouring water into a pot of liquid gold, [the water](#) will evaporate, but, that is because of the high orbital number for gold, yes? so, if you were to have too great a difference between molecules, you will get something like that maybe, except for rare cases. if you were to pour copper into gold, you would see a lot of vapor, but the mixture will be altered. this is because the two elements have such a high amount of orbitals? i think so!

So, if the difference is too great, the higher orbital containing molecule will 'dominate.' let's say you want to make a new kind of plastic? this would be an oil containing molecule, and, we can find [all the things](#) that are compatible with this by counting the electrons in the molecules. so, if you want a soft plastic, you use lesser numbered elements, yes?

### **What is it? how do you learn the elements easier?**

To make [the periodic table](#) easier to remember, i have previously dealt with orbital shells, but that is still too much to learn. damn it, these kids need it to be easier! let's try to do that?

If we were to [want to](#) know what will happen when certain molecules combine, we have already discussed that in my previous chemistry 'notes.' but, now we need to find out what happens when we want to make other things with elements, yes?

Now, in organic chemistry, if it is a fuel then it will contain carbon, as that gets used up. if it is a 'cell' then it will not contain oxygen, as oxygen is a fuel. if it is a cell, it will be made of hydrogen as that is not a fuel, and nitrogen, as this is also

not a fuel. determining if it is a fuel, a fuel is like food or drink or air breathed into the body in the blood.

If it is inorganic, then it could contain anything! but, they also come down to fuels, as they are all fuels for something or other in the industrial sector. then, as with the [organic chemistry](#), nitrogen does not get consumed, as it is not carbon based, so will be a building block for other things. hydrogen will also be a building block, and a few others that can be identified by chemists of the cuff.

Now, with inorganic chemistry, the things that get used up are gases in liquid form and other [types of](#) elements groups in liquid form, as, everything needs to go to a liquid to get molded, yes?

So, if you were to observe the molecule, you will see that a certain amount of 'things' equals 'something.' so, if it is a fuel for human consumption, it will probably be gases in liquid form, or, the elements up the table near the top. if it is for plastics or something, it will probably be [in the middle](#), and, if it is for solid things like gold, it will be near the bottom of the table.

Learning the makeup of the molecules is normally done parrot fashion, and there are only a few to learn off by heart, but, let's say we want a formula for the molecules?

Okay, so we got our orbitals for each element that must be learned - this is like a spin or something, no [big deal](#)! - and we want to see if the orbital number exceeds the groupings for gases, liquids and solids. the higher it is the harder it is.

But now, we want to know what they are without working too hard. if we were to see our diagram of the gluon - the thing like the skeleton of the molecule - or the bonds or whatever, we will have a set number of orbitals, and, divide that number of parts into a liquid solid or gas - of which i am sure the chemists can work it out - and then you find the most likely components.

### **Conveyor belt metals based on 'orbital construction.'**

If gold is an element, then it can be broken down by way of making orbitals equal that of gold? if you were to count the orbitals in gold, and make the same total out of two other elements - solids in liquid [state](#) - would they be gold too?

### **More teleporting.**

If we were to want to move from one place to another [in the world](#) without the long trip, or, to send goods from one place to another, then we would need to open a wormhole between the two points, and, pinch it closed on one side. this will mean the stuff in the wormhole, being three dimensional, will move to the other end extremely quickly - too quick for us to notice.

To do this we need a laser that goes through things, like the earth's mantle. this means we need to use vectors like in vector modems, then we beam all these vectors to [the other](#) point, and then we make sure the things fits inside a three way one dimensional laser beam, and then we close the hole with the stuff inside.

We could use electromagnetism to make everything in the 'laser hole' heavier or lighter, depending on the need. this would mean observing my four dimensional thread, which states we will need eight 'vector lasers' [to open](#) a hole within a hole and push it through using mass acceleration. maybe we would need even more lasers to make it quicker?

## Ending strikes.

People strike all the time in my country south africa. if they want [more money](#) for doing the same work, and the employers put forwards a deal that is not accepted, then the strike continues. how do we end all these strikes?

If the state gets involved, they may put forwards a new amount beneficial for the majority. seeing as all exports don't get taxed that much, then they will be not that [interested in](#) exports, but, rather salaries, as non working people do not generate taxes do they?

Now, if the workers won't [work for](#) a time and they do no get paid, this is fine, as nobody is getting 'robbed.' if they want more money, they should put forwards a deal that everybody accepts. normally, they will meet half way between the two amounts of money. of course, if the company was to give the workers new 'covers,' like medical care and free life insurance - a private company life insurance - then they will be better off not spending as much on normal cover, yes?

Of course, this may not be enough. so, [the company](#) needs to cut back on owner takings. this is where all the 'excess' goes, as the employer does not take a set amount - they take the rest after everybody has been paid. this is where the problem comes in.

Let's look at one of my countries mines to see where it all goes?

### [Quote](#)

by: <http://www.anglogold.co.za/subwebs/InformationForInvestors/Reports10/financials/south-africa.htm>

*AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations comprise six deep-level mines and one surface operation. They are:*

*The Vaal River operations – Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong and [the surface](#) sources operations. The fourth deep-level mine in this region, Tau Lekoa, was sold during the course of the year; and*

*The West Wits operations – Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona.*

*Together, these operations produced 1.78Moz of gold in 2010, or 39% of group production, and 1.46Mlbs of uranium as a by-product. [The South](#) African operations employed 35,660 people in 2010. Total cash costs in US dollar terms increased by 28% to \$598/oz.*


*Total capital expenditure for the [region](#) was \$424m, an increase of 10% on the \$385m spent in 2009.*

*The Mineral Resource in [South Africa](#) totalled 97.90Moz at year-end, including Ore Reserve of 30.38Moz.*

As you can see, there is a lots of money going around. if the owners would accept that much less, then they would [be able to](#) make something, instead of making nothing. come that, the other mines could pay for the well being of the miners through charity for them while they wait, as then there will be a bottle neck in the former mines productions. i do not know if this is illegal or not...

Let's say there are 40000 people working at the mines? let's say they earn ten thousand rand a month and want twenty thousand rand a month? that would come to one billion rand a month for employment, let's say? let's say this is 12 billion a year?

Now, how much do they make?

 Quote

by: **[http://i.txtsrving.info/click?v=WkE6NTAzMzg6NDpwcmljZSBvZiBnb2xkOmYxNDIkMDJkZTc2YjFjOTRiMGU3NDIINjA1NWExMzFiOnotMTkyMC01MjM4OTU6emEuYXNrLmNvbToxMTcxMjQ6MDpkNDUyNGM4NzhIZDg0MjA3YTg4MzdIMTE5NDVhYTQ1NTox&subid=g-523895-1cdbb22d273a49f19ce4581e01a99219-&data\\_itn\\_test=0\\_20140523](http://i.txtsrving.info/click?v=WkE6NTAzMzg6NDpwcmljZSBvZiBnb2xkOmYxNDIkMDJkZTc2YjFjOTRiMGU3NDIINjA1NWExMzFiOnotMTkyMC01MjM4OTU6emEuYXNrLmNvbToxMTcxMjQ6MDpkNDUyNGM4NzhIZDg0MjA3YTg4MzdIMTE5NDVhYTQ1NTox&subid=g-523895-1cdbb22d273a49f19ce4581e01a99219-&data_itn_test=0_20140523)**

*The monetary until in [Great Britain](#) is the pound. The price per ounce of gold, as of October 10, 2010, is 848.48 pounds. This is up 7.02 pounds or .83%.*

So, they make 1.50 million ounces a year? this comes to, at 8000 rand by 1.50 million? this comes to, 12 billion a year. perfect, and, they can [make up](#) the numbers where i let it slide for the management and the owner? great. pay them twenty thousand rand a month!

### Optimism.

I was watching television today - the news - and noticed how bland and uninterested the reporters were. then, i watch schools in america on television and notice that in south africa, it is also way more negative. is this because of the food we eat or is this to do with our country? neither, it is to do with the people around you. when you get down to doing things, the people around you can bring you down, as negativity is like a rotten apple spoiling the bunch.

I guess here in south africa, everyone is comparing us to the first world? when we look around and see things, they are not like in [the movies](#) or on television, but rather we see something different, making us feel like we have been cheated. of course, if the world was to look around and see themselves on television, then they would have a better attitude, yes?

Now, if the people in my country were to be more optimistic or positive, it is hard to get all the people around you to do the same. if you were to observe the presentation of news in the digital age, the presentation of [south africa](#) is second to none, in fact better than america, but, still we don't feel like stars, or positive, or whatever.

So, the [best way](#) to live your life is as if you are television. this will make you more positive and those around you need to be in on it. then, you will all feel like 'stars' and positivity will grow. compare us to the typical class room on television in america and you will see them all wanting to speak, yes? so, why not lead a more interactive class? a teacher that preys on students that do not know would drive them to lose even more interest, but one that puts the leaders on display will make everyone feel like one of them... i think.

And, for [the news](#) in our example or in the workplace, the people could all play games as i have suggested in the past. you could see how fast you could read the news, or what do the people in america do differently? hell this could be the same for courts and the parliament too, which, when we watch, looks like a really negative place to be.

So, you could all pretend to be other people? i think that is [the difference](#), be someone that you admire, someone to you is a winner. i am not suggesting that you go buy the same car as them, or that you dress the same, but rather that you secretly try to be them or better - be a star!

### Venus.

I worship a god called venus, which i got from the horoscope and astrology and also from the planets in our solar system, and, from myth. I happened upon her when i was thinking of people worshiping the moon and neptune [back in the day](#). So i asked for a sign from venus, and a lot of my questions seemed to be answered by her.

I hear a voice, but that is my own voice being guided by the 'figment of venus.' when you have a problem, you might think of a parent and be comforted, or a dog, or [a friend](#), or whatever. then, there is dmt in our brain coming from the pineal gland that makes us hallucinate, so this is what our evolution has left us with.

I know from myth that venus is a god of fertility, and she has only helped me



in [my life](#). if you want to try something new, try 'talking to venus' and see where your thoughts go... what do you have to lose?

### Eliminating theft take three!

If you were to have something you do not want people to steal, you might lock it away. short of [subliminal messages](#) on all media, there is no way to completely stop it, or, is there another way?

Maybe if you were to make a depot where you can leave things for others to use while you are away, you could know when you are done with something? i know people usually don't steal clothes, so your washing lines are usually safe, unless it is people near you, which you will see wearing your clothes and then you will know.

Of course with the depot, you can just leave things there that you don't need anymore. this teaching resembles [the book](#) of acts of the christian bible where the fellowship of believers were all sent to the town square and gave their money and items away. they lived there on donations from other people, always waiting for god to accept them into heaven.

Now, it is not like i am asking you to throw brand new things in there, i am asking you to stop hoarding and rather leave things at a depot - maybe they could come around to your house? - and then let others have a swing with them. the most common stolen item is [a cell phone](#), so, why not take out your sim card before you go on holiday and then buy a new phone when you get back? i know this is tiresome but cell phones are getting cheaper.

But, say you have a dvd player... would you part with that? if you had a car, would you part with that? i saw on a movie set in texas that people just leave their keys in the ignition and [the doors](#) unlocked and let others that live in the small towns use them. this is society acting perfectly. imagine a society where everyone just swaps or lends out things, knowing they will not get them back, and instead lending from someone else in time?

Better yet, the police could give up all their seized items for lending? the rich could part with their goods knowing that someone will help them. of course, this needs everyone to be involved, so...

For those that have and will not give or lend, they should be thrown out of this society and then know that they have rejected a honest society in favor of their wealth. they can keep their wealth, there is always someone trying to help, isn't there? i know in a christian environment like a small town, seeing as how this was recorded in [the bible](#), would work very well. a moslem type people could also try this? any earth religions would find this great, as they are usually poorer. sharing is caring, they say.

Now, how do we get [the middle](#) class to help out? they are most likely to have a car and a house that is in better condition than a poor person, so obviously the poor person will give their car away and look to lend a better car, yes? now, the more money you have, the more things you have, no? this sounds like a idea that @SoylentGreen had, where you don;t need to keep stuff or hoard things. do you really use your dvd player? i know you really use your car, but organizing lift pools on cell phones that nobody wants anyways anymore would be easy. of course, there are things like houses, but who can steal a house?

How about food? if they are hungry - the poorer people - then they might steal

some bread, yes? of course, this is so cheap and it is such a trek into the suburbs that they might overlook the journey and spend transport costs on foods for themselves.

Then there are the squatters. these people have nothing, so have a lot to gain from a bit of food. hence the depot, maybe at supermarkets, buy one loaf, donate one loaf... if the shops could organize it, then there would be more fed people. this could be written into law too, of course, but that would result in many fisticuffs.

So, we just need a depot at each shopping center where poor and kids can get things that other leave for them. this might require some more state jobs, but like 10 000 rand or 1 000 dollars for a job is hardly anything.

### **Eliminating murder take three!**

If you were to ask [subliminal messages](#) to the people around you, you will know if they want to kill you and why. of course, let's say that instead of them knowing you, you don't!

Now, if the person is unknown to you, say they are riding a car fast at you, how do you stop this? well, you would need to not be there, or, get out [the way](#). the principle here is to not be there, of course. if you were to not be there, nothing can happen to you. how about an airplane crash? if you were not on the airplane, then you won't die... don't be there!

Of course, this can be 'seen' through planning. if you were to plan to be there, then you might be there. i cannot think of a situation where you will know whether you will die or not that day, but, if you were to ignore the warning signs, then you would be silly.

So, you want to know when you are going to die? if you were to plan your day - find out how good a pilot the aircraft's pilot is, or phone [the train station](#) to know if any hoodlums have been there - then you should avoid most things. of course this requires common sense. the more common sense you have, the less likely you are to die. so, how do we activate our gut feelings or primal instinct which is there to keep us alive?

If the primal instinct inside you tells you that something is a bad idea, but you know you have to do it, then stop for a while and think. if you believe in one world consciousness, and you are on [the path](#) of least resistance, then you should be fine.

Let's look at getting run over by a car? if you watch where you are walking, you will come away alive. if you were to want to fly somewhere, and then you get a gut instinct not to get on the plane, what would you do? usually you would get onto the plane, but i want you to get everybody else off too! ask them how they feel about it... if they think and feel weird about it, then that is the world talking to you - the energies are released from the universe to warn you of danger. the universe releases energy because it no energy is ever destroyed - it just changes forms. this energy makes you feel that way as that is what it is supposed to do. what else could it do? what is energy that is warning you not to get on a plane other than what it is?

Of course, the energy i am speaking about is primal. this is a hallucination from yourself onto the world. where does it come from? it comes from chemicals. chemicals come from the world around us, so, it is the world around us telling us

not to get on [the plane](#)👉.

Trying to refute myself, if the energy comes from the world, what is it supposed to do? is it supposed to fill us with hunger or hormones? is it supposed to make us tired or happy? this feeling says danger! the human body does not make mistakes, as the universe is determined completely by the reactions of things [in the world](#)👉. the end product is you feeling danger, and it is impossible for you to feel another way as the world does not make mistakes.

### **Solving all crimes.**

The best way to solve all crimes, as I started to talk about in this thread by accident, is to take a lot of light from the crime scene, and reverse the photons or whatever to get a picture of the criminal. Of course if you made it three dimensional, then you could fingerprint them, yes?

Now, if you were to take a picture - let's start with this? - then we could put it into a computer and reverse the light patterns for a day or two - how hard can this be? Well, seeing as how it hasn't been done yet, it might be quite hard.

So, we need to go to the atomic level for multiple beams of light, as they reflect off of each surface back into the world. If the pixel is on a 'path' then we can find that path easily and move it backwards. The trick is to take it to the atomic level, as that is very small, but, maybe the photo is not going to work?

If we were to take a computer with a camera out to the crime scene, we could get a three dimensional image, and get the path of the light, and, get the light to 'pause' with a 'marker' and then reverse it to the time of the crime. Then we will have a clear picture of the person, and, be able to fingerprint them.

I say this because light travels very fast, but, we are only getting light from like a few weeks or years ago. This means, the surface of the things are still coming through, so, I figure we could put it somewhere between the object that was actually there and the light that is still getting there. That said, I figure the light will 'surfaces' will remain for a while after the 'crime' and then we can get a picture and positive identity of the perp.

### **More on feeding the hungry.**

There are a lot of hungry people in the world... even in first world cities. What they need is to either get employed or to be fed off of welfare, of course.

If the state was to feed them the cheapest foods, then that will put off the people that come there to get a [free](#) ride. This is cheap, but how do we finance it?

Maybe if we were to have the state buy cheapest foods in bulk, the price will go down. Then, they could raise funds for this by selling state buildings, and renting them out to themselves. This means the property will change hands, but not means. But we have already covered that, so...

If we were to give tax breaks to wheat producers for supplying more food for free, then they will come away with slightly more [money](#), and, will feel good about it hopefully, yes? I am sure the finance ministers can work something out with the farmers. This oversupply will be gobbled up by hungry people.

### **Improved service delivery.**

Everyone pays taxes and expects to get something for it, namely service delivery. In some countries they have privatized service delivery, except for the police and things like that, so, it is fair to say that people pay for service delivery.

Now, what I want to propose makes sense - the less they take in thirty percent income tax, the more they will take in sales tax when the money is spent. The state needs to work out where it will take the most money, and capitalize on this, I am not sure what they will come up with, but back to service delivery.

If the police - let's start with them - work long hours and get a bad name everywhere - people calling them pigs and whatnot - then they need more job satisfaction. it is easy for the community to stand around pointing at them and blaming them for all the problems of the community, but it would be good if the state was to fund them with less, and provide a better service. they could do this by making the police like security companies - charging people directly for the service. your typical house burglary or murder goes unnoticed by the community, so they will not mind if there is no police coverage, as the person is dead or house robbed, and then the people that want to get the service pay for the service. this means the state will pay nothing for the police but rather handle this like a private affair. i mean, the police station will still be there if it is privatized, but the service will cost, and, the service taxed. this should cut costs by whole fractions from the state budget.

The fire department on the other hand needs to be there, as the people never know when there will be a fire. this should be like a typical tiny amount of the budget not bothering anybody. okay, so far we need firemen...

How about state pensions? if the elderly were to have their services downgraded, then they would see less [money](#) go further. of course, the elderly could still work from home starting a business, or a group of elderly could make a new business and be taxed on that income. this means that they could receive more state pension for starting a business, as a contributing member of society. think about it... 1000 rand a month become 1500 rand a month for their pension, and then the 10000 rand a month generated by the business would lead to income tax for the workers and business tax for the state.

What about garbage removal? this could also be privatized, leading to more income tax on the people doing the job and then the people could make deals for annual removal...

What about welfare? if the state was to still deliver this service, they would have saved on the other ones and be able to deliver this better. of course, the best welfare is to provide [jobs](#), so, they could instead of giving them money, give them tools as a once off thing for them to get jobs?

And now for hospitals... if the state hospitals were privatized, they could tax the doctors and the business at their preferred rates. if the hospitals were sold the state would have great capital to put into the bank or a money market, or even provide new facilities for jobs, selling those too!

### Reversing inflation.


Of course, each time you pay a person welfare for a thousand dollars, you will get to tax them at various points with sales tax - this all adds up! imagine a thousand dollars being taxed ten percent ten times as goods and [money](#) changes hands - it all goes back to the state. of course, most people would leave their jobs and live on welfare, of course.

Now, if you were to improve the minimum wage to a point where it let's you buy pizza or something, then there is hope. this might lead to inflation, so, i am going to talk about ways to curb inflation.

Each year people get a raise. this is usually ten percent. this means the shops can charge more for basic goods and they will. if the state was to cut a zero off the currency every now and again, then the inflation rate would be curbed while the state keeps all the difference - the money you own does not get a zero cut off of it, only the money you get paid and pay for goods. this means house prices will go down.

Of course, we need a way to get inflation reversed, where things get cheaper every time you see the annual raise. this would mean giving tax breaks to businesses that sell a certain quota of goods each year, and, maybe pay for them to advertise out of state coffers. this will mean that prices will go down as businesses try to get this 'break' and then they will be able to sell more for less, netting more, yes? sounds like a song!

If you were to reverse inflation this way, you won't need to raise salaries by ten percent anymore, but leave them constant. of course you need to make an incentive to businesses to make this work, so besides the tax breaks and paid for advertising, the state could also try to connect the businesses to the raw materials without the middlemen - the middlemen would be like three percent of the population i figure, or, let's do some research to see how many [jobs](#) of this sort will be lost?

 Quote by: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/middleman.asp>  
*Investopedia explains 'Middleman'*

*In the supply chain, a middleman may represent a distributor who purchases goods from the manufacturer and sells them to a retailer, often at an increased price. Sales people are often considered middlemen, such as real estate agents who match homebuyers with sellers.*

So, that is what a middleman is, and i cannot find any information on how many middlemen there are, or how much they make, but, it would make sense to say that the middlemen are making a lot and supplying a terrible service. this service could be resolved by the state, lowering prices more.


The thing is, if the state is controlling the wages, prices and tax breaks of the country, as well as the distribution of goods, they can basically charge nearly anything they want for it and sell it at any price. this is the state getting into bed with big business, not the other way around! the state could lower prices to such a degree - now that we can make our own oil and do not need to import it - and manipulate the market anyway they want. this means, they could reverse inflation to a fifties level, when everybody was better off as they recall, yes?

Now, if the state was to give incentives to businesses to lower prices on service delivery, through [free](#) advertising for the best competitor, and, also supply them

with the means to make the same amount of money, everything would be cheaper. of course, this means the small businesses would have to be really cheap or go belly up, or be in the right place, duh.

I think the state could easily reverse inflation by supplying the raw material companies with the things they need, in exchange for lowering their prices. then they could be the like nano enriched suppliers of the 'end user business' and then they could even buy the goods in bulk for thier own shops. then they could cut zeros off the currency and viola, reverse inflation!

Now, the amount of jobs will also increase as they raise the minimum wage to like double what it is, and, then businesses will be given incentives to open more shops, employing more people at a lower middle class income, yes? then there will be jobs for all, but, how do we encourage the big businesses to open more stores?

If we were to let them [sign up](#)  shoppers and members to long term contracts, they would see the people return to their shops and businesses. this would generate stability, and, then the bank could finance them further, with more market confidence. if the business is small, then it could also go into the big leagues by signing people up and getting investor confidence, and, branching out.

Before you know it, the country will have full employment, and, welfare must of course be reduced to a means to an end only.

### **Terburculosis.**

This is referred to as the white plague in some countries. it is a lung infection, some sort of bacteria or mucous of something i figure, and, if the patient is infected, they could be treated by inhaling sulfur, as, this is not poisonous to us, but, will burn the disease that is non native to our bodies. of course, this might not work, so...

If you were to inhale pure oxygen, this will put us out. this is a little bit dangerous, but i am sure it is more poisonous to the disease, yes? i hope so, but, let's say that doesn't work either...

How about if we were to inhale vaseline into our lungs, it could smother the disease and coat our lungs for a while, but, we know that it is not like a killer to us. it would coat the disease completely and starve it of sustenance, i hope...

### **Universal vaccine.**

This is a blood disease spread by mosquitoes, and the 'stuff' goes into your blood and makes you sick.

The best cure for a disease that goes into your blood is to shock treat your system with red blood cells. this can be done by 'breeding them in captivity' for commercial use.

If you were to say that doesn't work though, we need to get back to a direct cure to malaria...

If you were to observe that it is a blood infection, you need to clean the blood. antibiotics could work, you might think, but let's say they don't? what do we do then?


Maybe if we were to make this bigger, we could find a universal disease vaccine?

if we were to teach cancer cells to come alive and eat the diseases that are not native, they could go back to sleep once the disease is gone, maybe?

Cancer is a native disease and will eat cells that are non native if fused with red blood cells. breeding cancer cells with red blood cells and say a little bit of flu in the 'mixture' would leave them 'eating' and 'fighting' with nothing else in the mixture. the cancer just needs to be trained to eat diseases, or, non native things, so, we leave them in there with only red blood cells or native cells that do not fight back, and then they will 'live in harmony' with them. then, the new cancer cells, which are friendly with the body, and have them circulate and eat all the non native cells.

### **Cleaning up slums.**

If the world was to get rid of the slums - not the people - but the actual terrible ways of gangsters and shoddy living conditions, then i am sure the people would be better off.

Let's start with the gangsters? if the gangsters could have [jobs](#), they probably would still deal in drugs. it is an image thing, you see. they are happy with looking bad and cool and hurting people, and the people that live there suffer. i know in my city, cape town, that we are overrun with gangsters on the cape flats and things. if you want to get rid of the gangsters you need to get the identities of all of the people that do not work but still keep a household. this requires a bit of research into the area, and they will be protected if they house a family by the family. the only way to arrest them is to take them in for blood tests for mandrax or drug abuse and then you have proof that they sell drugs or have access to drugs. if you think about it, they are protecting someone that sells drugs if they do not tell you where they got it from. then, they could offer cash rewards to the public for exposing drug dealers - say all the money the drug dealer has in their possession? this would be like the reward being the drug dealers money - a legal mugging!

Then, we need to upgrade the state of the housing in the 'slums.' if they were to raise money, they could easily offer to upgrade the housing and centers of functions for the people, butt he problem is getting the money together.

Now, to raise money for this they need to go to the bank and show that their houses will be worth more if they are upgraded. then, they promise and sign to use that bank to finance their home sales - that the money the house will one day be sold for will go to that bank - and then the bank can use the difference between the upgrade and the value of the improved property to finance more loans and market movements. this is market surety, and, more importantly for the community, a better way of life. of course, the property value will go 'sky high' compared to where it is now if they were to get rid of the gangsters.



### Feeding people now!

I mean like feeding people like it was yesterday! many people in my country go hungry without food for a [long time](#) each time. i will get a way to feed them today, or drop dead.

The only way to feed them is to get food taken to them in trucks. this means getting them food from somewhere and sending it to them. let's say they have no money? this means tat someone else will have to pay for it, so we look to welfare, of course.

[The state](#) could so easily send them food. if they were to write a united nations law of human rights type, they could see this done right now, but, of course there must be a better way to do it.

So, the best way is to observe where the money will come from... why not make it a community thing? every place has a shopping center near it to make money. if the money they made was enough, well they could clear the store of old goods - not old food, only nearly going to expire things they wold throw away anyways - they could send it to the people at a reduced cost. of course, there should still be some money used up, so, the shop should join up with the state and get a welfare grant. instead of the state paying normal prices for goods, they could get it at nearly [cost price](#) from the store and send it to the people that need food and have no money. but, what does the state get out of this?

The state will get a healthy work force out of this. they could set it into the income tax of the workers maybe? i doubt it!

How about if the state was to tax nearby businesses more? this could see the businesses, like mines and factories - where the people settle - taxed [a little](#) more for the communities sake. i guarantee you that the business will not close down, as they make so much money off of the poor already with the cheapest labor in the neighborhood.

Then, they could feed these people [a little bit](#) at least. all in a web of taxation and welfare. but, what if the businesses had something to make out of this as well? let's leave nobody empty handed?

I suppose they could get people to work for them for free? they could always do with a bit of help, yes? if the people helped [the community](#), the sate helped the community and the stores helped the community, everybody scores!

### New fund.

If the state was to take [more money](#) from the people, then it would have more money for services. i want to make though, a new way to just make money for the state without taking from the people, of course, as usual.

Now, if the state was to bring back gst, they would [make more money](#) from the higher classes and more money in total. this would bring down the price of bread and milk, but, let's say that they instead increased prices of bread and milk by a little tax of a few cents? this would be the 'bread tax' and could go into a fund for the poor. of course, it will affect the poor maybe a little bit too much, so maybe a new tax form could be taken into account? if the state was to raise taxation on the 'better goods,' like premium bread and milk, then they would be able to leave the taxes on bread and milk like they are for the poor, and instead bring in a fund

for the poorest to get food for free? maybe this will help, maybe not...

So, we need to increase taxation on bank transfers. everyday the rich and investors make a killing - or sometimes get killed - yet they would easily see [a little](#) more tax go unnoticed basically, yes?

Or, the businesses could contribute? if they were to donate a certain amount of money to the 'fund' i am sure they will go a long way. they could take about five percent more than tax from the people that work there, and then give like three percent to the 'fund.' this way the [business](#) will score, and the people that work there will be hard done by. so, lets make a plan for them too?

For the employees at each business, they could be offered in house prices for all goods! if they make milk, then they could take milk home for a reduced cost. this will make them better off, and the business will [be able to](#) satisfy the demand from the people that work for them in exchange for the goods they make or services rendered. this might mean the employees go out and start selling things for themselves - good for them too! as long as the employees, business and fund are satisfied, there will be more for all, all except the real fat cats. this is better than raising taxes on them.

### Getting rid of tax havens!

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax\\_haven](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax_haven)

*A tax haven is a state, country or territory where certain taxes are levied at a low rate or not at all.[2] Individuals or corporate entities can find it attractive to establish shell subsidiaries or move themselves to areas with reduced or nil taxation levels relative to typical international taxation. This creates a situation of tax competition among governments. Different jurisdictions tend to be havens for different [types of](#) taxes, and for different categories of people or companies.[3] States that are sovereign or self-governing under international law have theoretically unlimited powers to enact tax laws affecting their territories, unless limited by previous international treaties. There are several definitions of tax havens. The Economist has tentatively adopted the description by Geoffrey Colin Powell (former economic adviser to Jersey): "What ... identifies an area as a tax haven is the existence of a composite tax structure established deliberately to take advantage of, and exploit, a worldwide demand for opportunities to engage in tax avoidance." The Economist points out that this definition would still exclude a number of jurisdictions traditionally thought of as tax havens.[4] Similarly, others have suggested that any country which modifies its tax laws to attract foreign capital could be considered a tax haven.[5]*

*According to other definitions,[6] the central feature of a haven is that its laws and other measures can be used to evade or avoid the tax laws or regulations of other jurisdictions. In its December 2008 report on the use of tax havens by American corporations,[7] the U.S. Government Accountability Office was unable to find a satisfactory definition of a tax haven but regarded the following characteristics as indicative of it: nil or nominal taxes; lack of effective exchange of tax information with foreign tax authorities; lack of transparency in the operation of legislative, legal or administrative provisions; no requirement for a substantive local presence; and self-promotion as an offshore financial center.*

*A 2012 report from the Tax Justice Network estimated that between USD \$21 trillion and \$32 trillion is sheltered from taxes in unreported tax havens worldwide. If such wealth earns 3% annually and such capital gains were taxed at 30%, it would generate between \$190 billion and \$280 billion in tax revenues, more than any other tax shelter.[8] If such hidden offshore assets are considered, many countries with governments nominally [in debt](#) are shown to be net creditor nations.[9] However, the tax policy director of the Chartered Institute of Taxation expressed skepticism over the accuracy of the figures.[10] A study of 60 large US companies found that they deposited \$166 billion in offshore accounts during 2012, sheltering over 40% of their profits from U.S. taxes.[11]*

As you can see, tax havens are an enemy of all the people that receive tax based services, which is nearly everybody. If the state cannot collect those billions and trillions of dollars or rands, then they will not be able to spend them on the people. This is my new foe!

If we were to observe the tax haven, we could make them illegal if we were to find a common term for them, yes? If we were to say that the state they are in gives the 'native company's country' the money from the taxes, with a waiting fee or interest, they would shut them down or pay up. This may be hard to do with the United Nations, so, I suggest they get the World Bank in on this, no?

Now, to define a tax haven, it would be a place where taxes are altered from the native country. If they do not pay the tax to the full, they have altered it, and, need to pay it. Hence the World Bank will surely collect a small fee, so will see it done.

They could also say that if the taxes are set for a country, they must pay them to that country. This would be nearly impossible to police, so, taxes should be deducted off of the company by the bank directly, with a program for this - one that you download patches for each morning or afternoon, like an anti virus?

### **Work only for commission?**

I want to empower the unemployed to make jobs for themselves, but think it might only be possible with the employed, as then the bank has surety. Maybe I have a trick up my sleeve?

If the employed was to go to the employer, and say they want to open a new division of the company, and head it, I am sure the employer or owner will listen, as, the 'employed' person will still be under the boss. This is one way to look at it. The other way would see the employed head off on their own, or, still work and pay for the small business by themselves. The only thing holding this back is lack of interest and a bad attitude!

If the employed person was to head a new division for the company, say it is an IT company - I know we have lots of those! - then they could hire employees at a small amount to write programs for commission. This could be a formal type of contract where it is only commission based and then the state will say, or, should I say the legal representatives, that it is better than nothing. This means there is hardly any cost - a computer or two, they can work from home - and then if the business makes money, they make money related to how much the business makes?

Of course, this will inspire them! This lack of interest shown by the youth who still live with their parents will disappear as they set out to get a commission, or, enough money to start their own businesses. Hell, they could just register the business for 600 rand and see who comes to them! I suggest they just do it from home until they are ready to take the step to be a home owner. I am sure they have the know how if they went to school, and, with their parents employed, they will have access to a tiny bit of capital, say, a notebook or something. Of course, they could get the order, then hire staff?

Now, for the people that are destitute, having not gone to school and not having the means to the end, they would be hard pressed to come up with the same plan. I suggest that the people that are opening the business - those that went to school and live with their employed parents - advertise their service or goods for

themselves. this will be like a one shot going for the kill.

Of course, everybody wants to do the same things. if you were to offer a service which compliments others, you might want to go to the bank to research what sort of business is in demand. the good news is that as soon as somebody opens a business, they need suppliers or customers, and if they need suppliers, you could jump at that chance, yes?

For those that are destitute, they could work for these people that have the means. the people that have [a little bit](#) of capital, say the employed, could all chip together and buy a run down factory for the poorest people to work for them, of course.

If the people that have no money or know how were to come together, they could form a company of workers, like a union. hell they should join the unions of the country! if they were to do this, they would be in line for a job, or, [get a job](#) very soon. if they had a cell phone, they could phone the bank and get in line for those that are hiring. of course, this brings up a whole new way to do things...

If the employed were to school the poorest themselves, say, five rand per person per lesson, they have the time to teach them the basics of life that the city people take for granted. if they were to teach them to read and count, i am sure they could charge them a little bit, and, empower [at the same time](#).

But, what i wanted to do is make a whole new way to do things. if the people right at the bottom were to be given the chances that the lazy youth are given, they would really have a swing at it. the lazy attitude is where they youth get defeated because they cannot [find a job](#) they like. this should be addressed by the state where they would organize a outdoors school in the park where teachers can charge what they want - i am sure some of the lazy youth would give that a go? i call them lazy because there are jobs for them that they could take, but don't. these always end up going to the poorest who really need them. the problem is, if the youth want to count on the capital left by their parents, they would probably open a business when they are older. maybe i shouldn't call them lazy though, i wouldn't take those jobs either!

So, instead of waiting for your parents to die, ask them to help you out now. if they were to provide capital for your small business, they could see you off your ass and into a good position quickly while they are still alive. remember to research which sectors are needy...

Now, for the destitute, i am sure they will get educated and be employable. but, let's say they won't be, let's say they are so poor they cannot afford a five rand for a few lessons in english?



Then, i would say they need to get a petition together. on this petition, they should have a few columns. in these columns they should check the boxes explaining their age, health, location and hours they could work. then, they should send this to the municipality nearest them to have some social workers try to find them work. this would require identification though, so, maybe the state could, with all that money i made available for them, help them get an identity document?


So, they could all wait in a line. not good enough!


If they were to try to offer their shacks as 'store houses,' at a really low rate, i am sure they will come up with a bit of capital quickly! of course, the middle men


that usually store things might go out of work, but i am sure they will have capital in the end to [start a new business](#)👉.

## Electronic engineering.


 Quote by: McGraw-hill Standard handbook of electronic [engineering](#)

*The principal problem in most communication systems is the transmission of information in [the form](#) of messages or data from an originating information source  $S$  to a destination or receiver  $D$ . The method of transmission is frequently by means of electric signals under the control of the sender. These signals are transmitted via a channel  $C$ , as shown in Fig. 1.1.1. The set of messages sent by the source will be denoted by  $\{U\}$ . If the channel were such that each member of  $U$  were received exactly, there would be no communication problem. However, because of channel limitations and noise, a corrupted version  $\{U^*\}$  of  $\{U\}$  is received at the information destination. It is generally desired that the distorting effects of channel imperfections and noise be minimized and that the number of messages sent over the channel in a given time be maximized.*


*These two requirements are interacting, since, in general, increasing [the rate](#) of message transmission increases the distortion or error. However, some forms of message are better suited for transmission over a given channel than others, in that they can be transmitted faster or with less error. Thus it may be desirable to modify the message set  $\{U\}$  by a suitable encoder  $E$  to produce a new message set  $\{A\}$  more suitable for a given channel. Then a decoder  $E^{-1}$  will be required at the destination to recover  $\{U^*\}$  from the distorted set  $\{A^*\}$ . A typical block diagram of the resulting system is shown in Fig. 1.1.2.*

So, [the challenge](#) for chapter one is to find a way to eliminate noise and limitations. if we can do that, we will not need to observe anything more at all for this chapter! i suppose the best way to send a message is through a nerve, as that never makes mistakes. but, this is electronic, so will need to be more artificial.


If the connecting wires were made of some metals, and then encased in a non conductor, the message could still be 'warped.' now, if the message was sent with a chemical component rather than a wire, the message would be better? maybe, maybe not.

If the message was sent with the frequencies altered, so as to say that each message was sent on it's own rotating frequency, then there would be less noise and increased clarity. this would mean, of course, that the receiver is [set up](#) to collect this message.

## New type of circuit.

There exists three [types of](#) circuits, namely analog, digital and mixed. if we were to make a better circuit, we would definitely make a way for the progress of things.

I suggest we try to make a circuit out of not on or off switches, but to be more precise, a circuit would be better with more modes. if they were able to be set at on, off, waiting and contingency types, then they would go a lot further! this requires some more explaining...

If the circuit was to be set to a contingency, it could go off automatically after another connection is made. this means, that the circuits will specialize in working after others, and with others. hell, we could set them to work before or after others as set forth by the [circuit board](#).

But, maybe there is an even better way to do this? we could use electrons to connect for us instead of wires, yes? if we were to set the electrons to have their

protons to 'direct traffic,' then we would be able to make it faster and more reliable.

If the electrons were set to make a new atom out of the old two, then this could be a connection. splitting atoms is like harder though, so, i suggest we use plasma to cut them down or in half again.

### **Physical, emotional and mental child abuse.**

Stopping physical child abuse is easy as there is evidence. to stop all abuse, young children should be made to draw pictures of their families and then they can analyze them and find out where the child has been abused. this is normal abuse. they usually draw the things bigger that affect them most. but, i doubt they will draw their own heads big, so...

If the child is like a teen or preteen, then they might suffer from emotional abuse. if the child is being 'teased' or 'abused,' then how does anyone know? what is abuse?

Abuse is where the child is being 'emotionally tortured.' this could be from the parents being unhappy, looking for joy at the ends of harming their child. if the person was to abuse their kids, the kids will suffer and this brings joy to the parent as they continue doing it. i myself like to see my nephew get into trouble, but it is not like i start the trouble.

Now, if the child suffers from depression...

<http://news.sky.com/story/1271690/ri...among-children>

Then they would be able to let it go by abusing an animal. this transfer of emotional energy is where the child gives the trouble to the pet. this is not an answer, and i suspect there are abused pets int he world, and, let's try to get by this thing without more abuse?

If the child was to exercise, they will relieve stress. jogging on the spot will do it for a while, or even going to the shop for the parents to buy the paper or something. of course, the child could take the stand of being a 'slave' and doing things for their parents they would normally not do, thereby producing good energy or something, that is what i do. not that i am abused...

If the child is to fight back, they will be punished, so that is not an answer. reporting parents will result in punishment too, so there is no fighting back in this problem.

The trick is to see the negative energy disappear, or changed into good energy. if the child was to hug their parent a lot, then this will reverse the trend and the parent will see their child as a way out of the problem, instead of as a transfer target.

There are many things that children can do to heal their parents, especially if they have two parents and one of them only has a problem. the problem is in the child's hands, as only they can solve it.

### **Getting global temperatures more stable.**

I find that the world is changing it's norms because of lower pressure over the globe. if the pressure over the globe was higher, then there would be less extreme temperatures. i am sure the ice caps are forming in winter and similarly



forming in the winter by the same ratio. but, that is not [the end of the world](#) - we could build artificial ice bergs for the animals of the area.

To stabilize the pressure around the globe, we could see what is going on. there is emissions of carbon dioxide too much, but, we could combat this not by producing less carbon dioxide, but rather more of the other gases in the air. i am familiar with nitrogen and oxygen and helium, but maybe there are others? i suggest we build factories just for emitting these [types of](#) gases?

If we were to observe that maybe gases are going out into space by mean of the hole in the ozone layer, then of course there will be less pressure, like popping a balloon. if we were to produce ozone too, then it will find it's way into less pressured areas of the ozone layer, and those will be the holes, [yes](#)?

Now, to produce these factories for the production of gases - if that really is the case - there will be a more stable global temperature value and then there will be no rising sea levels. this could be done out [in the middle](#) of nowhere by chemists that know their stuff, or whatever.

### **More people as assets.**

If we were to look at basically every country, there must be a big deal where there is lots of something to sell. i have already identified toxic assets and land, but now let's look at people? there are lots of people, and each person is worth money as a taxable employee. so, how do we look at people as assets?

If we were to look at the typical unskilled worker, they are employable. maybe it could be done directly, with the state building enough facilities for all of them to be employed, and, then selling the buildings? no building stands empty for too long, and they could sell them cheap, as long as they make a profit.

So, for each person there must be a post. this means those entrepreneurs i spoke of last time will soon be filling or renting these buildings, and then the state will make more through taxing them, of course.

Now, how do we get the capital to do this? if you could snap your fingers and have factories, commercial buildings and infrastructure just appearing, it would be like a dream. first we need the money though...

So, to get money, the state could borrow the money from the bank to build. this would mean going there and saying each person can work, and, that this is a short term loan and they will be able to repay it in like a season, then there would be little bits built [at a time](#) depending on how many builders there are.

Of course, this requires some estimating. if the city was to raise funds for this through a once off taxation, or using the money they will make off of the tax havens, then this will not be a problem, and the buildings could be let or sold at nominal profits, expecting a windfall through taxation, of course.

So, let's raise some capital! the state could say they are giving the people money and chop it off of welfare to build a bit each time, but we need more money for this! if they were to estimate the resources [of the country](#), they could say, with certainty, they will collect so many taxes over the year, and underestimate this. then, with that windfall, they would be 'borrowing from the people,' and then they could build these things. or...

They could also try to raise capital through a new tax, a 'total tax.' this will see



items such as computers raised in price to the nearest thousand, as, nobody will miss the odds and ends. this 'waste' always gets thrown around and goes nowhere, so why not collect it?

Then i think about housing. there is 'waste' there too, as houses are bigger than they should be, cars are older gas guzzlers than they should be, and things like that. of course, what is it to build a new car for somebody, part by part, for a small profit? this would work well in my city cape town, as there are many run down cars. the state could go to the bank and allow a fund for this, and tax the bank on income from it, or collect it themselves? i told this one woman to do this, and she has, working as a waitress, rebuilt her car part by part each month, and now has no complaints.

Of course, this would take the automotive industry 'out of the picture,' but, if you think about it, there is [more than enough](#) money going around for them to start their own businesses. the fat cats sit and laugh while people suffer, and then there is waste... what a meaty haul!

So, there is more waste! if [you look at](#) the price of pizza, for example, they always charge at a odd number to make sure they get the change to count the pickings. if they were to raise it by five rand, as only the middle class eats pizza a lot, then they could make a little here and there. other things that the middle and upper classes use their money for also leads to 'waste.' things like, cars, pizza, movies, restaurants, movie rentals, computer sales - as everybody upgrades their computers every once in a while, and the company credit can easily accommodate the little tax hike - and furniture stores. it is funny how nobody misses a few thousand rand for a car or computer or whatever, but everybody complains about petrol going up, don't you think? so, hit them where they will not notice. this reminds me of general sales tax.

### **Housing fixing!**

Right, so we have got a lot more money, but can we get even more capital for [the state](#) to spend? this would be great! let's get to it? i know you might have some ideas too...?

If we were to observe home loans, this is where the bank owns the house, and the people living there only live there until their house is paid for. i am sure the state could go in there and pay some of it for them, or, make it like a 'state grant' and then pay the bank minus the interest? this will open the house ownership up for the people living there, and the standard house interest price is twenty percent, so, they could half it to ten percent, paid to the state, and then the state could make more money for the needs [of the people](#)?

### **Sand and water capital?**

If we were to see the state with more funds, where should we look now? i know the state should have money and assets coming out of their ears by now! but, this is only capital maybe, and capital can secure the future [of the country](#) and people.

If the state was to sell waters they own, they could see the fishermen that are poor and go out in small boats not suffer, and there is the potential for oil to be drilled. actually, they could estimate the amount of oil under the sea or landlocked, and then, based on half of what they got last year, generate funds [due to](#) income tax and business taxes to generate more money. this is an asset of course, so will count in the countries favor.

Of course, the state can also consider lumber as an asset. then they could consider things made from plastics an asset, and things in mines and stuff. seeing as how you can make diamonds from wood, that is also an asset that can be realized ahead of schedule, capital invested, more taxes come out, when you are done taxing the working class, the new workers will [be able to](#) pay taxes - in my country that is like half the population.

I should also include sand into that. sand can be made into material for the industrial sector, and, made into glass. then there is wildlife, and, the value of 'farming these creatures' could be immense.

Fresh water could also be counted as a resource, as it is drinkable. i am sure this will result in a lot more capital each month, so it could be a monthly resource gain? of course, then there is grass that could be laid for people, and paint, what does paint come from? i am sure they could capitalize on that 'resource' too?

Then, they should do away with import tax. this would be because the money they get from taxing imports does not compare with sales tax. this would see the importers import more, and sell more as it is cheaper - so the people benefit - and then the sales tax will see the state make more every month, and, in the long run.

If only we could find more use for earth? i mean sand must have some use, something i will explore soon in another post. but, if you were to count all the agricultural land as an asset, or taxable one, then the state could prosper.

### **What can we use sand for?**

In my economic thread about fund raising, i found that sand could be a resource of sorts if it was given value, or, had a use. so, what can we use sand for?

Well, the only answer to that i have right now is to compress it and make rocks or something. rocks become metals eventually, maybe with [the right](#) chemicals added to it, as it can make glass and gold, as i found in my other thread about merging orbitals.

If we were to look around, we could surely find another use for sand? if we were to consider that it can be used in building in cement or something, then it has a use.

But, let's get technical! If we were to heat sand, what would happen to it? it won't melt will it? it might change form into 'mud' or, eventually magma, but it seems to turn to mud when water is added to it too, [yes](#)? so what can we smelt sand into being? if we were to smelt sand we could make gold in the factories, or even bricks i suppose. or, we could add sand to sand and then get some plastics through orbital engineering.

If we were to observe sand [paper](#), that is a 'tool' of sorts. we could get the trees and sand together and make other things. or mud, what could we use mud for?

If we were to consider it as an earthing tool, instead of whatever they use, then it has [even more](#) value. of course, we might consider that sand also is not something that can be used as a metal, as glass cracks when hammered. if they were to build green houses, or even tinted windows on houses, then it would have even more value.

### Phonetic common ground.

To find a common function for language is to find that all languages want the same things - to convey a message, and, to be understood. this means if you were to use mimes of the words or messages, then you could communicate perfectly, or, well, not clearly. this could become the new email norm, or, order for signs [in public](#) places. no more needing to learn a foreign language from a phrase book to go anywhere.

Of course, the best way to [learn the language](#) is to hear it spoken, along with mimes. the student could put the mime into a way to be thought of as if it were a flash card, and flash cards work better than you think, if you haven't used them before.

If the [flash card](#) was used while miming, the student could learn various syllables or words from there. then, they would take them like a week to learn a whole phrase book, and, faster. i know on the flash cards i used to use i saw pictures and thought of various syllables with the animals and then learned quite quickly, ask anyone that has used flash cards, the pictures really help.

Now, all you need to do is make the cards. the obvious choices for languages to learn are english and french. this could be done within a school year, except for [the chinese](#) that use a whole word in a symbol, so, will maybe take a bit longer.

This could become like a programming language. i wrote a three page guide to python programming a while ago, and found that you just need to include the robots for everything, then there is only robots to learn. this was a breath of fresh air for some people i know of.

So, if you can learn a whole programming language in three pages, then you can learn english in say ten pages, yes? if you were to observe writing a program to 'mingle' with other programs, you could make a [touch screen](#) keyboard that changes all characters with a flip of a switch, making a universal key board. then, making the language software could make the world tick a little faster, no?

Now, back to [flash cards](#). i am sure that the first world could teach the third world english within weeks. all they need to do is make the cards.

Of course, finding common ground would be preferred. if the vowels are observed, as i stated, they can always find common ground. all you need to do is to learn the vowels and then you will understand most of what the person is saying or writing.

But, then there are the non vowels. if you were to learn what 'sounds' are associated with which words or messages, then you could learn as if you were a grade one pupil, no? this would take only [a short](#) while to learn a new language, as if a young child can learn it, an adult can learn it.

Of course, they say that a adult is not as ready to take in a message as a young child. this means, well let's look at this sentence i am writing now? if you were to learn the common characters and sounds for [the english language](#), then you will find it hard not to laugh. it is mostly containing an s, and they could say this is either a plural, or, that it makes the sound to make you look up to it for definition. i say this because the words linked to s are all descriptive, like a slight this or a sudden

that... make sense?

Then, they could show that every word is either a verb, a noun, a adverb, an object and so forth. each word consists of a formula for the word based on what the word must mean, and, they can decipher the word through analysis and of course, the message.

### **Making factories better.**

I know i have spoken about waste before. the waste always comes out of the company to pay for failed production and things like that, and they never pay the people with waste - they don't pay them extra any more than they have to. if it was the other way around, there would be less waste, as, the people would make sure it works putting extra effort into it.

Consider commission when things go wrong - it might save you in the long run.

## Diodes and droplets.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic\\_component#Diodes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_component#Diodes)

*Conduct electricity easily in one direction, among more specific behaviors.*

So, this type of component will send electricity in only one direction [at a time](#). this means that it connects and sends the electrons in the specified way. of course, with there being a switch to tell it to send what where, there needs to be a new innovation made here, if you ask me...

Now, to send the electricity in more then one direction at once, there needs to be more switches. if there are more switches though, they will just be more circuits, so, if you were to try to use one circuit instead of a whole lot, then it would be easier to do, but not cheaper for a [long time](#). that said, is there anything wrong with using a diode? well, let's see if we can improve on it?

If you were to have a two way diode, you could have half the diodes, yes? if you were to have a two way diode, you would have a typical 'circuit connection' that would be like the ones on electric circuits in houses, [if you know](#) what i mean... of course, the way the diode conducts electricity is like a resistor, so we could just use resistors, which are cheaper, but we want to improve the circuit!

So, if we were to have a 'multi diode' or 'multiple resistor' we could squash more things onto the circuit. if the diodes were smaller, this could be done, but this research is expensive, so let's try to just mutilate the diode? then, the diode will have to be more useful, and will have to make multiple connections of either way in an instant or faster. of course, this is possible, as the diode, or if we throw this out we could use resistors, and then make the multiple connections either way. if the connection was given various frequencies, it could send multiple messages at a time and get them interpreted by the 'message collector,' yes? or, of course, they could group the message into like a 'droplet' that carries the message to the other end ahead of other droplets.

Now, to get the droplets to form, we need to use protons to 'encase th droplet.' or something that is opposite of electrons, like anti electrons. then we can send multiple messages over one diode or resistor.

## Rectifiers.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rectifier>

*A rectifier is an electrical device that converts alternating current (AC), which periodically reverses direction, to direct current (DC), which flows in only one direction. The process is known as rectification. Physically, rectifiers take a number of forms, including [vacuum tube](#) diodes, mercury-arc valves, copper and selenium oxide rectifiers, semiconductor diodes, silicon-controlled rectifiers and other silicon-based semiconductor switches. Historically, even synchronous electromechanical switches and motors have been used. Early radio receivers, called crystal radios, used a "cat's whisker" of fine wire pressing on a crystal of galena (lead sulfide) to serve as a point-contact rectifier or "crystal detector".*

*Rectifiers have many uses, but are often found serving as components of DC power supplies and high-voltage direct current power transmission systems. Rectification may serve in roles other than to generate direct current for use as a source of power. As noted, detectors of radio signals serve as rectifiers. In gas [heating systems](#) flame rectification is used to detect presence of flame.*

*Because of the alternating nature of the input AC sine wave, the process of rectification alone produces a DC current that, though unidirectional, consists of pulses of current. Many*

applications of rectifiers, such as [power supplies](#) for radio, television and computer equipment, require a steady constant DC current (as would be produced by a battery). In these applications the output of the rectifier is smoothed by an electronic filter to produce a steady current.

A more complex circuitry device that performs the opposite function, converting DC to AC, is called an [inverter](#).

This type of thingy is there to convert power types. if the power type is supposed to stop overheating, then they could just, instead of using metal which is a conductor, use o4 which is oxygen four, which is a conductor and will not overheat as easily. of course, this sounds expensive, so, they should rather use chemicals to convey the signal. this would mean, instead of using metal parts, they could use some sort of liquid chemical stuff.

But, that is not the issue here, rather how to 'convey power types.' what would happen if we were to send out power all over [the circuit](#)? they would all turn on and off, but, would it be random? setting the circuit so it is not random, but rather organized, would remove the need for rectifiers. say you have three switches? which one will go on or off? due to determinism, nothing is random, so finding out which ones go on first, and making a sequence, would eliminate a lot of things on the circuit.

### Thermoelectric cooling.

 [Quote](#) by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peltier\\_cooler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peltier_cooler)

Thermoelectric cooling uses the Peltier effect to create a heat flux between the junction of two different types of materials. A Peltier cooler, heater, or thermoelectric [heat pump](#) is a solid-state active heat pump which transfers heat from one side of the device to the other, with consumption of electrical energy, depending on the direction of the current. Such an instrument is also called a Peltier device, Peltier heat pump, solid state refrigerator, or thermoelectric cooler (TEC). They can be used either for heating or for cooling (refrigeration),[1] although in practice the main application is cooling. It can also be used as a temperature controller that either heats or cools.[2]

This technology is far less commonly applied to refrigeration than vapor-compression refrigeration is. The main advantages of a Peltier cooler (compared to a vapor-compression refrigerator) are its lack of moving parts or circulating liquid, near-infinite life and invulnerability to potential leaks, and its [small size](#) and flexible shape (form factor). Its main disadvantage is high cost and poor power efficiency. Many researchers and companies are trying to develop Peltier coolers that are both cheap and efficient. (See Thermoelectric materials.)

A Peltier cooler can also be used as a thermoelectric generator. When operated as a cooler, a voltage is applied across the device, and as a result, a difference in temperature will build up between the two sides.[3] When operated as a generator, one side of the device is heated to a temperature greater than [the other side](#), and as a result, a difference in voltage will build up between the two sides (the Seebeck effect). However, a well-designed Peltier cooler will be a mediocre thermoelectric generator and vice-versa, due to different design and packaging requirements.[/quote]

I have an idea - how about send the heat out into 'limbo?' if we were to use magnets or electromagnetism, we could send the heat between two points, and watch it [go away](#). if we were to put a small electromagnet at the right place, we could send it out of the appliance, yes?

 [Quote](#) by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistors>

A transistor is a semiconductor device used to amplify and switch electronic signals and electrical power. It is composed of semiconductor material with at least three terminals for



connection to an external circuit. A voltage or current applied to one pair of the transistor's terminals changes [the current](#) through another pair of terminals. Because the controlled (output) power can be higher than the controlling (input) power, a transistor can amplify a signal. Today, some transistors are packaged individually, but many more are found embedded in integrated circuits.

The transistor is the fundamental building block of modern electronic devices, and is ubiquitous in modern electronic systems. Following its development in 1947 by John Bardeen, Walter Brattain, and William Shockley, the transistor revolutionized the field of electronics, and paved the way for smaller and cheaper radios, calculators, and computers, among other things. The transistor is on [the list](#) of IEEE milestones in electronics, and the inventors were jointly awarded the 1956 Nobel Prize in Physics for their achievement.

So, now we know what transistors do. basically, they come in two types; switch and amplifier. let's look at the switches first?

#### *Transistor as a switch.*

Transistors are commonly used as electronic switches, both for high-power applications such as switched-mode [power supplies](#) and for low-power applications such as logic gates.

In a grounded-emitter transistor circuit, such as the light-switch circuit shown, as the base voltage rises, the emitter and collector currents rise exponentially. The collector voltage drops because of reduced resistance from collector to emitter. If the voltage difference between the collector and emitter were zero (or near zero), the collector current would be limited only by the load resistance (light bulb) and the supply voltage. This is called saturation because current is flowing from collector to emitter freely. When saturated, the switch is said to be on.[29]

Providing sufficient base drive current is a key problem in the use of bipolar transistors as switches. The transistor provides current gain, allowing a relatively large current in the collector to be switched by a much smaller current into the base terminal. The ratio of these currents varies depending on the type of transistor, and even for a particular type, varies depending on the collector current. In the example light-switch circuit shown, the resistor is chosen to provide enough base current to ensure the transistor will be saturated.

In any switching circuit, values of input voltage would be chosen such that the output is either completely off,[30] or completely on. The transistor is acting as a switch, and this type of operation is common in digital circuits where only "on" and "off" values are relevant.

So, i guess the main problem here is finding a way to get the changes more easy to work with, so as to say that changes would be better resisted and reassigned. this would mean that they could handle more power coming through them, but, the main draw back i see is that it is only a switch that goes on or off. if it went to colors, or colors and all shades in between, the switch could change for the 'use.' but, that is hard to do with a switch, so, instead of being on or off, it could be set to conductor or off, which is basically what it does. if the switch could be set to 'skip' it could be on and skip the 'node' where it is. that would mean that circuits could run in a smaller area, no?

Now, to set it to skip, it would have to have two lines running through [the switch](#), where one is connected to the 'device' and the other runs parallel to it.

#### *Transistor as an amplifier*

The common-emitter amplifier is designed so that a small change in voltage ( $V_{in}$ ) changes the small current through [the base](#) of the transistor; the transistor's current amplification combined with the properties of the circuit mean that small swings in  $V_{in}$  produce large changes in  $V_{out}$ .

Various configurations of single transistor amplifier are possible, with some providing current gain, some voltage gain, and some both.

From [mobile phones](#) to televisions, vast numbers of products include amplifiers for sound reproduction, radio transmission, and signal processing. The first discrete-transistor audio amplifiers barely supplied a few hundred milliwatts, but power and audio fidelity gradually increased as better transistors became available and amplifier architecture evolved.

Modern transistor audio amplifiers of up to a few hundred watts are common and relatively inexpensive.

So, now we understand the transistors, but, there are a few problems with them...

### Limitations

Silicon transistors can age and fail.[31]

High-power, high-frequency operation, such as that used in over-the-air television broadcasting, is better achieved in vacuum tubes [due to](#) improved electron mobility in a vacuum.

Solid-state [devices](#) are more vulnerable to electrostatic discharge in handling and operation

A vacuum tube momentarily overloaded will just get [a little](#) hotter; solid-state devices have less mass to absorb the heat due to overloads, in proportion to their rating

Sensitivity to radiation and cosmic rays (special radiation-hardened chips are used for spacecraft devices).

Vacuum tubes create a distortion, the so-called tube sound, that some [people find](#) to be more tolerable to the ear.[32]

Silicon transistors can age and fail, so maybe we need a new material? maybe if we were to use silicon 4, which would be like silicone compounded onto itself four times would be better?

Radio signals could be better sent if they were in transistor vacuums. this would mean finding the [best of](#) both for the new device, or, just taking a bit from here or there.

To insulate the transistor they need to use nitrogen 4 or helium 4, as that is a non conductor.

Being made out of advanced silicon will see the transistor overheat less, or, nitrogen or helium 4.

We need something immune to radiation. gamma rays are the only ones to worry about, so, if we were to observe that the [material used](#) must resist gamma rays, we would need to use something like a mirror or something that reflects the rays back out, like crystal or diamonds or something, or, maybe there is no such material? what reflects gamma rays? i would suggest they try to use the heaviest element on the table, or, even make up new ones until they find something that will repel the orbitals in the gamma rays.

For distortion, maybe we should spread the transistor over a bigger area?

### Integrated analog circuits.



 **Quote** by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog\\_circuit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog_circuit)

*An analogue signal uses some attribute of the medium to convey the signal's information. For example, an aneroid barometer uses the angular position of a needle as the signal to convey the information of changes in atmospheric pressure.[2] Electrical signals may represent information by changing their voltage, current, frequency, or total charge. Information is converted from some other physical form (such as sound, light, temperature, pressure, position) to an electrical signal by a transducer which converts one type of energy into another (e.g. a microphone).[3]*

*The signals take any value from a given range, and each unique signal value represents different information. Any change in the signal is meaningful, and each level of the signal represents a different level of the phenomenon that it represents. For example, suppose the signal is being used to represent temperature, with one volt representing one degree Celsius. In such a system 10 volts would represent 10 degrees, and 10.1 volts would represent 10.1 degrees.*

*Another method of conveying an analogue signal is to use modulation. In this, some base carrier signal has one of its properties altered: amplitude modulation (AM) involves altering the amplitude of a sinusoidal voltage waveform by the source information, frequency modulation (FM) changes the frequency. Other techniques, such as phase modulation or changing the phase of the carrier signal, are also used.[4]*

*In an analogue sound recording, the variation in pressure of a sound striking a microphone creates a corresponding variation in the current passing through it or voltage across it. An increase in the volume of [the sound](#) causes the fluctuation of the current or voltage to increase proportionally while keeping the same waveform or shape.*

*Mechanical, [pneumatic](#), hydraulic and other systems may also use analogue signals. With this type of '[circuit](#)' it is a problem with the noise it generates. there are, as you may know, many different things you can use the analogue circuit for, so eliminating the noise would be good.*

*To get rid of the noise is hard, as the analog circuit is very sensitive and broad with it's input and output. so, we need to filter it out. i used two circuits for electronic voice phenomenon, with one carrying the noise and the signal and [the other](#) carrying the noise. then, just filter what they both hear out.*

### Making solar power economical.

If we were to make solar power economical, it would replace most kinds of power generation, as the solar power is free and quite advanced. so, let's try to make solar power better.

Solar power absorbs energy from the sun. this is quite weak as it will force the person to seek a lot of [solar panels](#) to get enough power for the most normal of things. to get more power out of the panel, we should redesign the panel so that it absorbs gamma radiation to power the thing. if it were to absorb photons, then it would also give off more power, i think, unless it already does this?

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar\\_power](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_power)

*Solar power is the conversion of sunlight into electricity, either directly using photovoltaics (PV), or indirectly using concentrated solar power (CSP). Concentrated solar power systems use lenses or mirrors and [tracking systems](#) to focus a large area of sunlight into a small beam. Photovoltaics convert light into electric current using the photovoltaic effect.[1]*

*Photovoltaics were initially, and still are, used to power small and medium-sized applications, from the calculator powered by a single [solar cell](#) to off-grid homes powered by a photovoltaic array. They are an important and relatively inexpensive source of electrical energy where grid power is inconvenient, unreasonably expensive to connect, or simply unavailable. However, as the cost of solar electricity is falling, solar power is also increasingly being used even in grid-connected situations as a way to feed low-carbon energy into the grid.*

*Commercial concentrated solar power plants were first developed in the 1980s. The 392 MW ISEGS CSP installation is the largest solar power plant [in the world](#), located in the Mojave Desert of California. Other large CSP plants include the SEGS (354 MW) in the Mojave Desert of California, the Solnova Solar Power Station (150 MW) and the Andasol solar power station (150 MW), both in Spain. The 290 MW Agua Caliente Solar Project in the United States, and the 221 MW Charanka Solar Park in India, are the world's largest photovoltaic power stations. So, [solar power](#) is popular too.*

If we were to absorb sunlight, it would use thermal stuff like as hot as the sun gets. this is so primitive, we should absorb [all the things](#) from the sunlight. i think this is called a super conductor? anyways, the photons from the sun make their way to earth, and then we could use the photons to convert themselves into electrons and nuclei and then we could have them generating whole atoms, along with electrons nearly directly.

To convert photons to electrons, we need to add mass to them. this would mean fusing two photons together with a third photon, as, it works like a laser i would say - a beam of light is a laser, more or less. this could be done by using one way mirrors, and then absorbing the photons to bounce around inside the mirrors until they collect and form something heavier.

### Carbon sequestration.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon\\_sequestration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_sequestration)

*Carbon sequestration is the process of capture and long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)[1] and may refer specifically to:*

*"The process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and depositing it in a reservoir."[2]  
When carried out deliberately, this may also be referred to as carbon dioxide removal, which is a form of geoengineering.*

*The process of carbon capture and storage, where carbon dioxide is removed from flue gases, such as on power stations, before being stored in underground reservoirs.*

*Natural biogeochemical cycling of carbon between the atmosphere and reservoirs, such as by chemical weathering of rocks.*

*Carbon sequestration describes long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of greenhouse gases, which are released by burning fossil fuels.[3]*

*Carbon dioxide is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical or physical processes. Some anthropogenic sequestration techniques exploit these natural processes,[4] while some use entirely artificial processes.*

*Carbon dioxide may be captured as a pure by-product in processes related to petroleum refining or from flue gases from power generation.[5] CO2 sequestration includes the storage part of carbon capture and storage, which refers to large-scale, permanent artificial capture and sequestration of industrially produced CO2 using subsurface saline aquifers, reservoirs, ocean water, aging oil fields, or other carbon sinks.*

*To capture carbon dioxide, i suggest we try to make it liquid again by releasing water vapor into the atmosphere. we can do this with machines, or even chemical processes.*

*Or, of course, we could try to make the carbon dioxide go out into a cylinder with fluid inside it? how would that work? but, this is an old idea of mine...*

*Or, we could try to observe that there is a 'metallic type of thing' in the old carbon fluid or solid. these things could be attracted to a electromagnet by tuning the magnet to attract the 'ore' that once was in the fossil fuels to the area they want to. all ore is 'metallic sort of' and will be able to be collected by one of these magnets.*

### **Managing the nitrogen cycle.**

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrogen\\_cycle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrogen_cycle)

*The nitrogen cycle is the process by which nitrogen is converted between its various chemical forms. This transformation can be carried out through both biological and physical processes. Important processes in the nitrogen cycle include fixation, ammonification, nitrification, and denitrification. The majority of Earth's atmosphere (78%) is nitrogen,[1] making it the largest pool of nitrogen. However, atmospheric nitrogen has limited availability for biological use, leading to a scarcity of usable nitrogen in many types of ecosystems. The nitrogen cycle is of particular interest to ecologists because nitrogen availability can affect the rate of key ecosystem processes, including primary production and decomposition. Human activities such as fossil fuel combustion, use of artificial nitrogen fertilizers, and release of nitrogen in wastewater have dramatically altered the global nitrogen cycle.[2]*

*To get more nitrogen into the earth's atmosphere for our and plant use, we should try to produce it artificially. maybe we could produce it out of carbon dioxide, we have enough of that 'lying around.' that would be ideal, so let's try it!*

*I see nitrogen is between carbon and oxygen, so, combining these two should bring the nitrogen together for us, as it is between them. then, we can get rid of unwanted excess carbon, or, make it out of hydrogen and carbon?*

### Provide access to clean water.

This could be done by building dams [in the middle](#) of nowhere near all villages and then blowing rivers through the land with dynamite. of course, if it were that easy, it would have already been done, so, what we need is a way to basically make water.

This could be done with a machine, of course, a large machine. if it was to collect oxygen and hydrogen, it could make water for the use of everybody. but, maybe there is an even easier way to get water?

If there was a chamber, and it had 'air filtration' that came through the bottom of the chamber, and then had a heating mechanism, it would produce water. the piping should be an air filter leading down and up into the chamber, and then [the water](#) collection should be collected by a pipe at the bottom of the air filter, so as to form a 'k' shape, with the air coming down through the vertical part of the k and the water going down through the skew lower end into a chamber for the water collection.

Of course, this requires energy, but that is another story.

### New engineering instruments.

This ties into science. if there were better ways to measure things, then there would be faster construction, but, i am sure measuring things is something that has been thoroughly researched. so, let's make better analysis instruments?

So, if we had a better instruments for cutting atoms apart, and things like that, then we would be better off. maybe if we were to use lasers that are two dimensional, the cutting would be finer? of course, this would give a tiny bit of size into the 'laser cutting area,' as it would be the finest laser ever. of course, we could rotate the laser so as to cut in various directions?

Drills could be cheaper and better too. if we were to design a drill that was more precise, it would be great. of course, now i am thinking parallel drilling, so, it would be like drilling next to the thing in four dimensions and then seeing the precision pay off, how about that? for this i suggest using a electromagnet that drills for you, using a bit that is as thick as the magnet is set to go. of course, this means that we could program the drill, and watch the fine drilling going on. for this we would need to make the drill drill next to the thing and [have the](#) drill enter the item through the fourth dimension we have already learned to use.

Of course, we could make better batteries by using chemicals that 'produce electrons when they spin' for use by the device. if the chemicals were set to release electricity when they were in use, we would [have to](#) observe that anti electrons are not consumed. this means, the anti electrons could produce electrons by spinning around and being close to a nucleus. if the anti electrons were set to become electrons, and, then 'split' and produce more anti electrons and electrons, well...

Let's try to make a 'electric chemical magnet.' if the magnet was set to attract gases and fluids, then it would be what i suggest we call it, no? how about they set the magnet to attract orbitals, as in, everything has p or s orbitals, i am not sure which one.

### More feeding people now! now!

To feed people now, they need to eat what is around them, as nobody in my country will help them. of [course](#), some people like myself care, even though i

put forth a perfectly good way to feed them like it got there last year.

So, let's look at what they have. they have sand and rock. how do we turn this into biomass, as, it is [already](#) related a bit to biomass. it is composed of a metalloid and oxygen, so there is hope...

Now, to convert sand into something you can eat, you should put it into a pot and cook it. this will release all the oxygen and then you will be left with your metalloid, which is already worth some money. but, we [want to](#) eat it, so, we should add some water. now, water and sand makes mud, but cooking mud will result in the mixture turning into a sort of soup. just add some plants and things and you will have something that is starting to look like something to eat...

So, now we have water and sand and plants in a pot. this silicon is also found below the skin in [implants](#), so, it should be edible, and thanks to some plants or other things, is edible and filling.

### Land evictions.

Today in south africa, in my city cape town, there was the forced removal of a lot of people that were either shack dwellers or had really shoddy houses, but the point is their way of life is disturbed. the police went in there and removed them from the land and then demolished their homes. they also need clothes that they lost. also, their children are learning for exams!

For now, like right now, it is raining and they need homes. There is no way to get them to shelters either. maybe they should look for a new place close by to live? here is [the story](#);

 Quote by: <http://www.sabreakingnews.co.za/2014/06/03/ct-evictions-city-of-cape-town-could-not-intervene-without-sanrals-consent/>

[The City of](#) Cape Town could not provide services to keep the illegal settlement from developing without the consent from South Africa's road agency, Sanral, said the city's mayoral committee member for human settlements, Siyabulela Mamkeli in a statement on Monday.

*"As the land in question is privately owned, by Sanral, the city has not been responsible for policing these informal settlements. Sanral appointed a [private company](#) to ensure that no further growth of the settlements takes place, but new structures have continued to be built on the Sanral-owned land," said Mamkeli.*

*A group of people began to occupy the land illegally in April 2013. The City of Cape Town attempted to demolish the shacks twice, but each time occupiers would build new ones overnight. Finally in January this year, Sanral obtained an interdict preventing any invasion on the property. The land was intended to be used to reroute the N2 highway.*

*Mamkeli explained that city law enforcement agencies were deployed to the area "on specific request from the sheriff of the court and the police."*

*"[But] this particular case involves a private eviction – from Sanral land, not public, city-owned land – thus city law enforcement has no role in the removal of structures," he added.*

*After five months, a court-appointed sheriff rolled into the settlement on Monday to demolish and flatten the shacks. According to a report in the Cape Argus, the occupiers and police clashed, with rocks being thrown, rubber bullets shot, and stun grenades thrown into the crowds.*

*"The court order was contravened on numerous occasions, forcing us to obtain the services*

*of the sheriff and members of the police to evict the illegal invaders on the property," said Sanral spokesperson, Vusi Mona.*

*Mona said the Agency regretted the violence, but the eviction was necessary in order to maintain [the roads](#) through the rerouting of the N2 highway.*

*Meanwhile, scores of homeless people were forced to scramble for a place to keep shelter before the chilly, wet Cape Town winter night kicked in.*

This could happen to any of the informal settlements [around the world](#), so it is not just a cape town problem. they need houses like now! how do you build a house immediately? i suggest that the people dig themselves houses. yes that is right, go down into the ground with shovels and dig out a new home. this will require odds and ends like wood and nails, and that is all. let me explain...

If you build a house, it needs foundations to stand the test of time and bad weather. if you dig out a 'mole hole,' then you can construct a home in the ground, requiring little wood and support beams, then cover [the roof](#) up with sand again. if the supports are made properly, then they will hold your new home, that will be sheltered from wind and fires. but, the rain could get in and completely submerge them in water. that is why you build like a 'basement' and cover the entrance with a wooden door. this is common in american culture in the south i believe? so, i am suggesting simple basements. this could take about a n hour to build, seeing as how they had all the materials to build nice, and i do mean nice, dwellings. well, nice compared to other shanty towns i have seen.

Then, for clothes, they could go to the hospital and gather all the clothes that are from people residing in there - people that got into accidents and things - and won't be needing their clothes anymore, as they will be visited by family, and the clothes are probably messed up.



### Immediate housing, is this possible?

I have an idea where we might [be able to](#) build immediate housing, but, this would be like making a house out of nothing. so, is this possible, and if it is, how is it possible?

We need to build [the house](#), and build it out of something. if the house was made of something plentiful, like sand, then there would be room to make many houses. how about digging a little to that earth under sand? then we could heat the 'earth' and make bricks, and heat the bricks to make them stick together. this needs a bit of wood, paper and matches. if this were the case, then we could build the houses after digging the foundations. hell, it won't be pretty, but it will keep you dry and sheltered...

### Even faster housing!

If the squatters were to use a tree or bush, they could build around it. this would add stability to the shanty. but, that might be far away, so, they need houses like [right now](#)!

If we were to empty crates, like those shipping crates out, then donate them to the squatters, then they would have plenty of good houses for a [long time](#).

### Creating buildings.

If we were to take some air, we could build prefabs for the homeless. this would mean taking some oxygen or helium and folding it on the spot. this can be done by using two lasers, sending the atoms crashing into each other. every laser is made of photons, which are massless, and, then they carry other elements with them from the atoms. think of a lot of helium going into each other, and, forming as the laser progresses from one point to another? then, we could use a third laser to give depth to the two lasers, creating a 'three dimensional wall' or something. then, the foundations could be laid with minimal effort, just some digging and then setting the folded laser left overs into [the ground](#).

This requires three powerful lasers. i am sure [the university](#) could provide the homeless squatters with three high powered lasers? they could even be sponsored by various rich people in my or your country, of course?

### Memory uploader.

I have heard of this being done [in australia](#), but i am sure i can do a better job. we need them uploaded like yesterday, no?


For us to get it in there, before we 'encode it,' we would have to find open space, open space between all the information, so, we will be installing wave lengths of information into areas where we remember old movies and things... i think this is the [best way](#)?

What i am asking for is that signals be altered to instead hold educational information. of course, it would be wise to study someone's brain activity and nervous system when they are reading these notes, and, then copying these same signals into [the other](#) person's brain, and, keeping the signal repeating until they will remember it. of course, i have already suggested that - maybe there is a better way?

It is not so much about remembering the wording as understanding. this means

that we need to explain [the course](#) to the 'kids.' this could be done by flow charts - charts that connect words together - and then they will remember the sequence for all things through initials.

Of course, this might be done together, but i am sure there exists another thing we could do to help the people remember.

 Quote by: <http://www.popsoci.com/technology/article/2011-12/scientists-achieve-matrix-style-subliminal-teaching>

[For the first time](#), researchers have been able to hack into the process of learning in the brain, using induced brain patterns to create a learned behavior. It's not quite as advanced as an instant kung-fu download, and it's not as sleek as cognitive inception, but it's still an important finding that could lead to new teaching and rehabilitation techniques.

Future therapies could decode [the brain](#) activity patterns of an athlete or a musician, and use them as a benchmark for teaching another person a new activity, according to the researchers.

Scientists from Boston University and ATR Computational Neuroscience Laboratories in Kyoto used functional magnetic resonance imaging, or fMRI, to study the learning process. They were examining the adult brain's aptitude for visual perceptual learning, or VPL, in which repetitive [training](#) improves a person's performance on a particular task. Whether adults can do this as well as young people has been an ongoing debate in neuroscience.

Led by BU neuroscientist Takeo Watanabe, researchers used a method called decoded fMRI neurofeedback to stimulate the visual cortex. First they showed participants circles at different orientations. Then they used fMRI to watch the participants' brain activity. The researchers were then able to train the participants to recreate this visual cortex activity.

The volunteers were again placed in MRI machines and asked to visualize shapes of certain colors. The participants were asked to "somehow regulate activity in the posterior part of the brain" to make a solid green disc as large as they could. They were told they would get a paid bonus proportional to the size of this disc, but they weren't told anything about [what the](#) disc meant. The researchers watched the participants' brain activity and monitored the activation patterns in their visual cortices.

"Participants can be trained to control the overall mean activation of an entire brain region," [the study](#) authors write, "or the activation in one region relative to that in another region."

This worked even when test subjects were not aware of what they were learning, the researchers said.

["The most](#) surprising thing in this study is that mere inductions of neural activation patterns corresponding to a specific visual feature led to visual performance improvement on the visual feature, without presenting the feature or subjects' awareness of what was to be learned," Watanabe said in a statement.

Watanabe and colleagues said this method can be a powerful tool.

"It can 'incept' a person to acquire new learning, skills, or memory, or possibly to restore skills or knowledge that has been damaged through accident, disease, or aging, without a person's awareness of what is learned or memorized," they write.

So, we could do this without that big machine and bill, if you ask me. if we were to identify all the patterns that are used when learning something - one person has to learn a page or something - then we could store this and use a pair of earphones to deliver the messages to the student. this could also be used to



teach kids to walk and talk at an early age.

This can be made so cheap. imagine the cost effectiveness of having like two electromagnets per person and then using earphones while you sleep?

Of course, the problem lies with getting the signals into 'static' or signals that the ear can hear. i know they use visual learning for [the big](#) expensive machines, but i am sure that learning while you sleep is the way to do things, and, then you can have free time.

If the neural signals going through [the brain](#) could be copied, then we could convert them from recordings of a electric kind to signals of a sonic kind with the help of a program. this program should convert this to wav files for the person to hear. i am familiar with the programming, well, understand a bit of it, to know this is possible.

We should take the signals from the brain, copy them into wav files, then convert the wav file to a shell [program](#), then back into wav files after we edit them.

### Biomolecular engineering.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biomolecular\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biomolecular_engineering)

*Biomolecular engineering is the application of engineering principles and practices to the purposeful manipulation of molecules of biological origin. Biomolecular engineers integrate knowledge of biological processes with the core knowledge of chemical engineering in order to focus on molecular level solutions to issues and problems in [the life](#) sciences related to the environment, agriculture, energy, industry, food production, biotechnology and medicine. Biomolecular engineers purposefully manipulate carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids and lipids within the framework of the relation between their structure (see: Nucleic acid structure, Carbohydrate chemistry, Protein structure.), function (see: Protein function) and properties and in relation to applicability to such areas as environmental remediation, crop and life stock production, biofuel cells and biomolecular diagnostics. Fundamental attention is given to the thermodynamics and kinetics of molecular recognition in enzymes, antibodies, DNA hybridization, bio-conjugation/ bio-immobilization and bioseparations. Attention is also given to the rudiments of engineered biomolecules in cell signaling, cell growth kinetics, biochemical pathway engineering and bioreactor engineering. Biomolecular engineers are leading the major shift towards understanding and controlling the molecular mechanisms that define life as we know it.*

[The future of](#) biomolecular engineering is hoped to include;

*Bio-inspired technologies of the future can help explain biomolecular engineering. Looking at the Moore's law "Prediction", in the future quantum and biology-based processors are "big" technologies. With the use of biomolecular engineering, the way our processors work can be manipulated in order to function in the same sense a biological cell work. Biomolecular engineering has the potential to become one of the most important scientific disciplines because of its advancements in the analyses of gene expression patterns as well as the purposeful manipulation of many important biomolecules to improve functionality. Research in this field may lead to new drug discoveries, improved therapies, and advancement in new bioprocess technology. With the increasing knowledge of biomolecules, [the rate](#) of finding new high-value molecules including but not limited to antibodies, enzymes, vaccines, and therapeutic peptides will continue to accelerate. Biomolecular engineering will produce new designs for therapeutic drugs and high-value biomolecules for treatment or prevention of cancers, genetic diseases, and other types of metabolic diseases. Also, there is anticipation of industrial enzymes that are engineered to have desirable properties for process improvement as well the manufacturing of high-value biomolecular products at a much lower production cost. Using recombinant technology, new antibiotics that are active against resistant strains will also be produced.[2]*

So, we need to improve [the way](#) we work with these molecules. i suggest we treat them as a part of a pattern, with there being a set ratio for each molecule to molecule 'interaction,' where there will be so many proteins to enzymes per drop of blood, and so forth.

Then, we need to find out what happens when they meet up. i know a protein will dissolve when it meets an enzyme, actually enzymes and amino acids rule the roost, as everything will dissolve when it meets them, and that fuel will be carried away to the cells. of course, to boost a area's cell health, we should inject enzymes and proteins and all that into the area. this could help heal wounds and scars faster. it could also help restore severed things, as, if you were to take the part of the [stem cell](#) for that lost thing, you could insert the stem cell and then inject it with said stimulants. the only thing keeping it at bay is the skin, which needs to stretch, but, finding a way to inject these said things into the skin would also help.

Then, for medicine, i suppose we could make an enzyme or amino acid so that instead of dissolving proteins and things, they dissolve the diseases and harmful bacteria. then, we could wipe diseases out easily.

### **Working with little or tiny things.**

In engineering and other science, often we need [to work](#) with little or tiny things. this would mean we need to make this whole process cheaper or better, or both! is this possible?

I suppose we could use a glass or crystal lens to see smaller. but that is already done, so, how do we make a glass lens even smaller? we could split the glass in the lens with minimal effort, and make an eye piece that sees much finer. then, we could use a few levers or something to make the amplification more or less, depending on the nature of [the process](#). this sounds cheaper and better!

Now, [working with](#) the little things could be hard, so we need a cheap or better or both way to work with little things. i suggest that we use a few levers that get smaller and smaller. we could take a normal wrench, for example, and then use that wrench to make a smaller wrench to make a smaller wrench, etcetera etcetera. then, we could use a device that uses the wrench, that uses another device that uses a wrench, and so forth.

### **Making a cheap ipad for school and office use.**

Those little notebook type computers, i love them! i have never owned one, nor worked on one, but i know they could make life in [the office](#) and at school much easier. how do we build one that everybody can afford, and make it still deliver the service we expect?

Okay, so it uses on and off switches for the most basic model. i suppose we could put a few calculator components or parts into it, and have it deliver addition and subtraction. then, we write a simple program where it will also use those pixels to generate characters for our reading and writing uses. then, we also put into it some sort of cooling thing - where the computer has a fan, cheap and easy to find!

Okay, so we got our basic notebook. now for upgrades! if we were to take a radio and microphone, we could also set a few speakers into it, and record our things we need to remember. then, we could code it so that it becomes letters, by a dictionary. this dictionary should take a little while to write, i am sure some college kids are up to it, and to [get paid](#)?

Then, we need it to make copies of our notes we make in rough. this can be done with a normal camera - just insert the camera into [the back](#) of the notebook and there we go.

But, how can this be so expensive? we have used a calculator, a cheap radio and a camera. i am sure there is potential for this type of computer.

### Materials science.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Materials\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Materials_engineering)

*Materials science, also commonly known as materials engineering or materials science and engineering, is an interdisciplinary field applying the properties of matter to various areas of science and engineering. This relatively new scientific field investigates the relationship between the structure of materials at atomic or molecular scales and their macroscopic properties. It incorporates elements of applied physics and chemistry, with significant media attention focused on Nano science and nanotechnology. In recent years, materials science has become more widely known as a specific field of science and engineering. It is an important part of forensic engineering (the investigation of materials, products, structures or components that fail or do not operate or function as intended, causing personal injury or damage to property) and failure analysis, the latter being the key to understanding, for example, the cause of various aviation accidents. Many of the most pressing scientific problems that are faced today are due to the limitations of the materials that are available and, as a result, breakthroughs in this field are likely to have a significant impact on [the future of](#) technology.*

So, [the challenge](#) here is to find newer stronger materials? this, done at macroscopic levels, can be hard. i suggest folding materials until they are stronger, the materials in use of course. to fold them, they need to make a cast for the material component to be used out of something big, then 'drill' holes into the cast to the design of the materials structure. then, they can fill the 'mold' with the materials, and then fill the hole with the materials again, or however you fold them?

Folding the materials could also be done by using the cut out to go back inside the cast, or, the drill bit could go back inside the hole, making the materials much thinner. then they insert the materials again, then the bit again, until there are layers of materials inside the cast and they will have 'folded.'

I say this because the more times you apply paint, the better it is. therefore, for sticking the building blocks again and again will squish the weaker parts out of it... like a orange juicer? this would mean, you squash the juice out repeatedly until it becomes more and more juice, but, the heavy parts are left behind, so, it is like filtering out the fluids in those fat release pads where you get [the water](#) out of your body.

### Molecular engineering.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_engineering)

*Molecular engineering is any means of manufacturing molecules or creating new manufacturing materials using them. It may be used to create, on an extremely small scale, most typically one [at a time](#), new molecules which may not exist in nature, or be stable beyond a very narrow range of conditions.*


So, this challenge is to mass produce certain molecules. this can be done manually by painstakingly creating and merging and splitting said molecules. i suppose this can be done en mass by setting the machine to [look for](#) certain temperatures or balances - where the molecules or elements reach certain

temperatures for the merging or splitting or whatever, and, when the fluid or mixture comes to a certain 'resolution' with regards to how it is sensed through the molecular sensors - and then do the thing. they cannot miss, as there is only one or a few molecules involved in a tiny bit of mixture or fluid, yes?

*Today this is an extremely difficult process, requiring manual manipulation of molecules using such devices as a scanning tunneling microscope. Eventually it is expected to exploit lifelike self-replicating 'helper molecules' that are themselves engineered. Thus [the field](#) can be seen as a precision form of chemical engineering that includes protein engineering, the creation of protein molecules, a process that occurs naturally in biochemistry, e.g., prion reproduction. However, it provides far more control than genetic modification of an existing genome, which must rely strictly on existing biochemistry to express genes as proteins, and has little power to produce any non-proteins.*

To produce non proteins, they need to break down the protein with other things, then mix them with other things.

### Process engineering.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Process\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Process_engineering)  
[Process engineering](#) focuses on the design, operation, control, and optimization of chemical, physical, and biological processes. Process engineering encompasses a vast range of industries, such as chemical, petrochemical, mineral processing, advanced material, food, pharmaceutical, and biotechnological industries. The application of systematic computer-based methods to process engineering is process systems engineering.  
So, here we learn that this field affects nearly all types of chemical engineering. this uses a computer program to design the processes of the field. so, i suppose it could be geared to work with all the chemicals out there, by using my sci unit. the sci unit will store all the symbols and values of the chemicals for integration or splitting purposes. then, the program could advise the chemists on what would happen, or, the chemists could put in the information about the reactions, then the sci unit will store it as memory. i suppose that infinite amounts of oxygen and carbon could be put into a certain mixture, but, this would be easier if [the tests](#) were recorded by a 'sci unit' instead of a circuit that goes on and off.

I don't know if my sci unit has been developed yet, but am sure that now i have a better idea of explaining it and even for myself, understanding it.


If you were to use 'colors' and all the variables in between those colors in sub colors, you could program the circuit to recognize and assign values to those colors. then, it could call up [the color](#) and all the information between there and wherever. this will require a laser, like for my computer, except it won't be going on and off like a bill gates machines, which has had it's time!


So, there are colors instead of transistors. this means that the unit will store the information as if it were science procedure, with a program coming down to the level of the unit. then, the unit will [be able to](#) store scientific values, as in the program's coding, with the sci unit. this means processing will be instant and flawless.


To mix the elements or whatever, they could combine colors, one after the other, and get the result, also stored into memory. then, the computer could tell us [what the](#) combination, supposedly, is from the data it has received. this means that the computer for this purpose can tell us what we will get. i suppose a sci unit will be quite cheap once it gets produced.

### Environmental engineering.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_engineering)

*Environmental engineering is the integration of science and engineering principles to improve the natural environment, to provide healthy water, air, and land for human habitation and for other organisms, and to clean up pollution sites.[citation needed] Furthermore, it is concerned with finding plausible solutions in the field of public health, such as arthropod-borne diseases, implementing law which promote adequate sanitation in urban, rural and recreational areas. It involves [waste water](#) management and air pollution control, recycling, waste disposal, radiation protection, industrial hygiene, environmental sustainability, and public health issues as well as a knowledge of environmental engineering law. It also includes studies on the environmental impact of proposed construction projects.*

*Environmental engineers study the effect of technological advances on the environment. To do so, they conduct hazardous-waste management studies to evaluate the significance of such hazards, advise on treatment and containment, and develop regulations to prevent mishaps. Environmental engineers also design municipal water supply and industrial wastewater treatment systems[1][2] as well as address local and worldwide environmental issues such as [the effects](#) of acid rain, global warming, ozone depletion, water pollution and air pollution from automobile exhausts and industrial sources.[3][4][5][6]*

*At many universities, environmental engineering programs follow either the department of civil engineering or the department of chemical engineering at engineering faculties. Environmental "civil" engineers focus on hydrology, water resources management, bioremediation, and water treatment plant design. Environmental "chemical" engineers, [on the other hand](#), focus on environmental chemistry, advanced air and water treatment technologies and separation processes.[citation needed]*

*Additionally, engineers are more frequently obtaining specialized training in law (J.D.) and are utilizing their technical expertise in the practices of environmental engineering law.[citation needed]*

*Most jurisdictions also impose licensing and registration requirements.*


*I find the most important thing to clean up is radiation. to clean up radiation, maybe we need to look more into it?*

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radiation>

*Gamma radiation[edit]*

*Main article: Gamma ray*

*Gamma ( $\gamma$ ) radiation consists of photons with a wavelength less than  $3 \times 10^{-11}$  meters (greater than  $10^{19}$  Hz and 41.4 keV).[1] Gamma radiation emission is a nuclear process that occurs to rid an unstable nucleus of excess energy after most nuclear reactions. Both alpha and beta particles have an electric charge and mass, and thus are quite likely to interact with other atoms in their path. Gamma radiation, however, is composed of photons, which have neither mass nor electric charge and, as a result, penetrates much further through matter than either alpha or beta radiation.*

*Gamma rays can be stopped by a sufficiently thick or dense layer of material, where the stopping power of the material per given area depends mostly (but not entirely) on the total mass along the path of the radiation, regardless of whether the material is of high or low density. However, as is [the case](#) with X-rays, materials with high atomic number such as lead or depleted uranium add a modest (typically 20% to 30%) amount of stopping power over an equal mass of less dense and lower atomic weight materials (such as water or concrete). The atmosphere absorbs all gamma rays approaching Earth from space. Even air is capable of absorbing gamma rays, halving the energy of such waves by passing through, on the average, 500 ft (150 m).*



I remember building a fourth dimensional portal to dispose of all nuclear waste, but there is still nuclear waste poisoning in [our world](#), so i suppose i need to clean that up too?

If we were to observe that photons are massless, yet form a part of the atom in conjunction with electrons, we could use electricity to get rid of photons, or, if there is such a thing, use anti photons?

If we use electrons to get rid of photons with these gamma rays in them, or are them, or whatever, then we could send electrons into the photons and then send anti electrons into them to destroy them, or something like that? i am sure there will be a good idea based on reality from the physicists...

### **Geotechnical engineering.**

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geotechnical\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geotechnical_engineering)

*Geotechnical engineering is the branch of civil engineering concerned with the engineering behavior of earth materials. Geotechnical engineering is important in civil engineering, but is also used by military, mining, petroleum, or any other engineering concerned with construction on or in [the ground](#). Geotechnical engineering usually uses principles of soil mechanics and rock mechanics to investigate subsurface conditions and materials; determine the relevant physical/mechanical and chemical properties of these materials; evaluate stability of natural slopes and man-made soil deposits; assess risks posed by site conditions; design earthworks and structure foundations; and monitor site conditions, earthwork and foundation construction.[1][2]*

*A typical geotechnical engineering project begins with a review of project needs to define the required material properties. Then follows a site investigation of soil, rock, fault distribution and bedrock properties on and below an area of interest to determine their engineering properties including how they will interact with, on or in a proposed construction. Site investigations are needed to gain an understanding of the area in or on which the engineering will take place. Investigations can include the assessment of the risk to humans, property and the environment from natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, sinkholes, soil liquefaction, debris flows and rockfalls.*

*Ground Improvement refers to a technique that improves the engineering properties of the soil mass treated. Usually, the properties that are modified are shear strength, stiffness and permeability. Ground improvement has developed into a sophisticated tool to support foundations for a wide variety of structures. Properly applied, i.e. after giving due consideration to the nature of the ground being improved and the type and sensitivity of the structures being built, ground improvement often reduces direct costs and saves time.[3]*

*A geotechnical engineer then determines and designs the type of foundations, earthworks, and/or pavement subgrades required for the intended man-made structures to be built. Foundations are designed and constructed for structures of various sizes such as high-rise buildings, bridges, medium to large commercial buildings, and smaller structures where the soil conditions do not allow code-based design.*

*Foundations built for above-ground structures include shallow and deep foundations. Retaining structures include earth-filled dams and [retaining walls](#). Earthworks include embankments, tunnels, dikes and levees, channels, reservoirs, deposition of hazardous waste and sanitary landfills.*

*Geotechnical engineering is also related to coastal and ocean engineering. Coastal engineering can involve the [design and construction](#) of wharves, marinas, and jetties. Ocean engineering can involve foundation and anchor systems for offshore structures such as*

oil platforms.

*The fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology are closely related, and have large areas of overlap. However, the field of geotechnical engineering is a specialty of engineering, where the field of engineering geology is a specialty of geology.*

So, finding the way earth materials react to other materials or chemicals is important in this field. if we were to observe that graphene will be super strong and basically non toxic or whatever, what more do we [need to know](#)?

Let's say graphene is the beginning of the newer building materials? by the way, what is known about graphene? let's [take a look](#)?

 [Quote](#) by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphene>

*Graphene is pure carbon in [the form](#) of a very thin, nearly transparent sheet, one atom thick. It is remarkably strong for its very low weight (100 times stronger than steel[1]) and it conducts heat and electricity with great efficiency.[2] While scientists had theorized about graphene for decades, it was first produced in the lab in 2004.[3] Because it is virtually two-dimensional, it interacts oddly with light and with other materials. Researchers have identified the bipolar transistor effect, ballistic transport of charges and large quantum oscillations.*

*Technically, graphene is a crystalline allotrope of carbon with 2-dimensional properties. In graphene, carbon atoms are densely packed in a regular sp<sup>2</sup>-bonded atomic-scale chicken wire (hexagonal) pattern. Graphene can be described as a one-atom thick layer of graphite. It is [the basic](#) structural element of other allotropes, including graphite, charcoal, carbon nanotubes and fullerenes. It can also be considered as an indefinitely large aromatic molecule, the limiting case of the family of flat polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.*

*Graphene research has expanded quickly since the substance was first isolated in 2004. Research was informed by theoretical descriptions of graphene's composition, structure and properties, which had all been calculated decades earlier. High-quality graphene also proved to be surprisingly easy to isolate, making more research possible. Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov at [the University of](#) Manchester won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010 "for groundbreaking experiments regarding the two-dimensional material graphene".[4]*

How about graphene going up and across? this would see them bond in two two dimensional sheets, holding the material together, yes? or, we could build our own one atom thick thing that does not heat up - better for civil engineering if you ask me...

If we are looking for super strong materials, we could make a material out of two dimensional titanium? or, anything out there that does not heat up, like nitrogen four, but that is hard to 'shape.' so, maybe we should use hydrogen? hydrogen could have orbitals added to it, or, hydrogen added to hydrogen atoms - the most basic of all [the elements](#) - and i remember that i made a way to make hydrogen a while ago in a previous post, yes? then, we could build from the most stable non conductor to form the new bridges and buildings, of course.

So, where should we start? if we were to make a building material so cheap and simple, we could build houses for the squatters out of it? this would mean taking helium, which is very suitable, and folding it. this is really cheap, and we could build 'prefabs' for the homeless with wheels, like caravans, and have it cost nearly nothing. then they could relocate when the big businesses move in to build highways and things.

### **Improved traffic direction - less traffic jams!**

If we look around the world, we will see in every city there are costly traffic jams. this uses petrol, which means the oil producing nations don't mind, but it also

produces fumes that harm [our world](#), and take up valuable business time. we need to make this less of a problem.

So, if we were to use lift clubs, we could do better. if we were to have traffic lights to allow the main streams through more, there would be less congestion, as, the side roads get too much of the time of the lights if you ask me. but, these solutions have not helped enough, as there are still car pile ups every day. we need something that is enforced, or, easy to use by the person, yes?

Now, to get rid of the traffic, they need to allow drivers to drive for longer. i suggest 'mole holes' where the traffic can go through tunnels in the road and come out [the other side](#). this could work, or we could try to do something else?

How about if there are only one way roads? the only problem with this is for divers to relearn [the roads](#), i suppose. if the one way roads were in effect, then they would only allow you to go one way with the help of yellow lines or whatever. of course, this might not work either, so...

Maybe they need to use more side roads? they could, in the city center, do away with pavements in favor of more side roads to avoid the pile ups? this could work a bit better, and, have a profound effect on the pile ups in the city center. or...

They could also try to use 'lifts' that swing out to allow cars to drive over intersections? this would see the lift go one way for a while, then the other way. if they were on different levels, they could allow cars to have a free flow of a ride through [the city](#) center and surrounds?

How about they also try to have a 'ferris wheel?' they could have these wheels intersect major bottlenecks and then wheel the cars to their new roads - this would [help with](#) intersections - and side roads leading onto the new roads that are on a whole new lane? if they were to do away with a lane expressly for this purpose, and have overhead bridges to other roads, there will be less pushing in and things like that.



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### Using history to predict 'social events.'

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In the world, there are social events from demonstrations to elections, and, i have previously suggested that we can predict the events, or, the time events will take place if we were to observe the stress put on the society boiling over. this means, due to something not being supplied to the people, there will be an event from an political killing to a scandal, and things like that. all we gotta do is find the formula for this, but that might be impossible, but let's try anyways?

So, the event will take place when the stress becomes too much. this is like an earthquake, you could say too? i think so. if the state was to place stress onto the state, then it will boil over eventually. we could say that, say, for a housing eviction, there is a certain amount of stress placed on the society, let's say it is [x] value. now, to find if the [x] value is more than the people will tolerate, they need to gauge the sensitivity of the country or region - how much empathy the area has. then, they could say if empathy is [y] and, when empathy is more than the problem [z] then there will be something happening if [z] and [y] is more than [x]. of course, it might be the other way around? i am not sure about maths all the time.

Now, to get smaller values equaling [y] for empathy, they need to observe the amount of people percentage wise [a] or otherwise that will contribute to the stress threshold. but, that is all mixed up, and i am sure the university will be able to explain it better, if only i could find my college decoder ring...

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### New programming for sci unit.

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If you followed this thread and the engineering challenge thread, you will know i came up with a new sci unit instead of processor. this is superior and will deliver more speed to the computer, as it works with colors instead of on off switches. the problem is that the language is programmed to go through the on off switches or binary. this needs to stop!

So, we need to find a processing procedure that does not go on or off. if it is colors, they will turn various things on or off. but what else can there be? i know this is how the computer makes connections between various parts to go through or up or down the [circuit board](#), but i am still sure we can improve on this.

Now, to get around [binary](#), we need to put actual parts on or off. if the color blue comes through, it could go through a 'prism' and the prism could shine that light through the whole computer and activate things that wait for blue. this would still be on and off though, to a point, so what else can there be?

How about they all stay on, as in on or off switch, and they relay the message from part to part? this requires a new language!

So, if the computer were to interact like a human cellular system, it could call for chemicals maybe? of course, let's see if we can do it without chemicals? if the system was to send a message - the message being binary - to the other parts of the computer, it would be able to decode the binary system. this is like morse code if you ask me... and it would be understood the same way.

Or, we could ditch binary in favor of packets of information. this would mean, [1] [laser](#), [2] color, [3] prism, [4] message, [5] activate? then we could program symbols and actual language into the beam of light and then see it activate or stimulate certain parts of the computer.

Of course, we still need to program the circuit or processor and various other parts of the machine. if the 'message' was to turn on or off, then the new message needs to be in actual code to various parts of the unit. if we used colors for every symbol and character, we could see the language go way past the normal on and off. then, we could make the processor and circuit board into a fully functioning language all to it's own.

Now, to get the symbols into the unit, we code each character with a color. there are 256 normal colors in windows, but there are millions of colors out there with [shades](#) in between. so, the unit sends a symbol through the prism, and the prism sends the message to every part of the computer. this is done at light speed so is very fast. then, the whole circuit board 'absorbs' the color and instead of turning something on or off, it has the whole thing on at the on off switch of the computer. then, the whole computer reacts to the light, and every part of the computer carries out the 'code.'

Then, the symbols are sent as if they were actual language, but how does the computer understand this? it will understand because the whole [circuit board](#) is programmed with a language, so instead of working on or off, it interprets it like a program would.

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## Molecular nanotechnology.

*Design issues*[\[edit\]](#)

*For the future, some means has to be found for MNT design evolution at the nanoscale which mimics the process of biological evolution at the molecular [scale](#). Biological evolution proceeds by random variation in ensemble averages of organisms combined with culling of the less-successful variants and reproduction of the more-successful variants, and macroscale engineering design also proceeds by a process of design evolution from simplicity to complexity as set forth somewhat satirically by John Gall: "A complex system that works is invariably found to have evolved from a simple system that worked. . . . A complex system designed from scratch never works and can not be patched up to make it work. You have to start over, beginning with a system that works." [32] A breakthrough in MNT is needed which proceeds from the simple atomic ensembles which can be built with, e.g., an STM to complex MNT systems via a process of design evolution. A handicap in this process is the difficulty of seeing and manipulation at the nanoscale compared to the macroscale which makes deterministic selection of successful trials difficult; in contrast biological evolution proceeds via action of what Richard Dawkins has called the "blind watchmaker" [33] comprising random molecular variation and deterministic reproduction/extinction.*

*At present in 2007 the practice of nanotechnology embraces both stochastic approaches (in which, for example, supramolecular chemistry creates [waterproof](#) pants) and deterministic approaches wherein single molecules (created by stochastic chemistry) are manipulated on substrate surfaces (created by stochastic deposition methods) by deterministic methods comprising nudging them with STM or AFM probes and causing simple binding or cleavage reactions to occur. The dream of a complex, deterministic molecular nanotechnology remains elusive. Since the mid-1990s, thousands of surface scientists and thin film technocrats have latched on to the nanotechnology bandwagon and redefined their disciplines as nanotechnology. This has caused much confusion in the field and has spawned thousands of "nano"-papers on the peer reviewed literature. Most of these reports are extensions of the more ordinary research done in the parent fields.*

To make a nano molecule that evolves, it needs to either reproduce or must be adaptive. if it was to reproduce, it would need hormones and sexual organs - something that would be really hard to do i think. to make it adaptive, it needs to be 'soft.' this will see the molecule adapt to the environment and usage through reshaping to the best shape for the task, no?

Of course, they might want to observe and make new [molecules](#)? if that is the case, then there needs to be a computer program that maps the goings on of the molecule and how it actually works. then, the program could suggest new uses for the nano molecule, or, even new ways to map the nano molecule.

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## Nanosystems.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular\\_nanotechnology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_nanotechnology)  
*The feasibility of the proposals in Nanosystems*<sup>[edit]</sup>

*The feasibility of Drexler's proposals largely depends, therefore, on whether designs like those in Nanosystems could be built in the absence of a universal assembler to build them and would work as described. Supporters of molecular nanotechnology frequently claim that no significant errors have been discovered in Nanosystems since 1992. Even some critics concede<sup>[34]</sup> that "Drexler has carefully considered a number of physical principles underlying the 'high level' aspects of the nanosystems he proposes and, indeed, has thought in some detail" about some issues.*

*Other critics claim, however, that Nanosystems omits important chemical details about the low-level 'machine language' of molecular nanotechnology.<sup>[35][36][37][38]</sup> They also claim that much of the other low-level chemistry in Nanosystems requires extensive further work, and that Drexler's higher-level designs therefore rest on speculative foundations. Recent such further work by Freitas and Merkle <sup>[39]</sup> is aimed at strengthening these foundations by filling the existing gaps in the low-level chemistry.*

Filling the holes in the low level chemistry can be done by defining the nano chemistry. it is no different from normal chemistry, but it would be concerned with showing how fluids and elements and gases form new [molecules](#). this can be done with a program i theorized for the sci unit i talked about previously.

*Drexler argues that we may need to wait until our conventional nanotechnology improves before solving these issues: "Molecular manufacturing will result from a series of advances in molecular machine systems, much as the first Moon landing resulted from a series of advances in liquid-fuel rocket systems. We are now in a position like that of the British Interplanetary Society of the 1930s which described how multistage liquid-fueled rockets could reach the Moon and pointed to early rockets as [illustrations](#) of the basic principle."<sup>[40]</sup> However, Freitas and Merkle argue <sup>[41]</sup> that a focused effort to achieve diamond mechanosynthesis (DMS) can begin now, using existing technology, and might achieve success in less than a decade if their "direct-to-DMS approach is pursued rather than a more circuitous development approach that seeks to implement less efficacious nondiamondoid molecular manufacturing technologies before progressing to diamondoid".*

I think we should develop both at the same time. if we were to develop things leading to 'diamond whatever,' as soon as that piece is [developed](#), we should try to adopt it into diamondoid technology while we still continue to develop the building blocks. this will let us have a hands on approach towards the thing, and understand how to study 'the thing' as we need to.

*To summarize the arguments against feasibility: First, critics argue that a primary barrier to achieving molecular nanotechnology is the lack of an efficient way to create machines on a molecular/atomic [scale](#), especially in the absence of a well-defined path toward a self-replicating assembler or diamondoid nanofactory. Advocates respond that a preliminary research path leading to a diamondoid nanofactory is being developed.<sup>[6]</sup>*

A nanofactory could be built using cell division chemicals. if you were to pour the right chemicals onto the element, it could divide the element or atom into more of the same all over the area. this would call for enzymes and amino acids, or even stomach acids. of course, the cell division will have to be carefully monitored, or, programmed to continue for a set amount of time - say a dying amino acid with a life of a few seconds or not enough to dissolve the atom?

A second difficulty in reaching molecular nanotechnology is design. Hand design of a gear or [bearing](#) at the level of atoms might take a few to several weeks. While Drexler, Merkle and others have created designs of simple parts, no comprehensive design effort for anything approaching the complexity of a Model T Ford has been attempted. Advocates respond that it is difficult to undertake a comprehensive design effort in the absence of significant funding for such efforts, and that despite this handicap much useful design-ahead has nevertheless been accomplished with new software tools that have been developed, e.g., at Nanorex.[42] The gears could be designed and constructed by using electromagnetism or other such things on divided cells. simply polarize or direct energy onto the 'cells' and then see them come together. then, you may shape them further by using anti electrons and things at a level the computer says there are electrons, for example, and there you go.

In the latest report *A Matter of Size: Triennial Review of the National Nanotechnology Initiative*[25] put out by the National Academies Press in December 2006 (roughly twenty years after *Engines of Creation* was published), no clear way [forward](#) toward molecular nanotechnology could yet be seen, as per the conclusion on page 108 of that report: "Although theoretical calculations can be made today, the eventually attainable range of chemical reaction cycles, error rates, speed of operation, and thermodynamic efficiencies of such bottom-up manufacturing systems cannot be reliably predicted at this time. Thus, the eventually attainable perfection and complexity of manufactured products, while they can be calculated in theory, cannot be predicted with confidence. Finally, the optimum research paths that might lead to systems which greatly exceed the thermodynamic efficiencies and other capabilities of biological systems cannot be reliably predicted at this time. Research funding that is based on the ability of investigators to produce experimental demonstrations that link to abstract models and guide long-term vision is most appropriate to achieve this goal." This call for research leading to demonstrations is welcomed by groups such as the Nanofactory Collaboration who are specifically seeking experimental successes in diamond mechanosynthesis.[43] The "Technology Roadmap for Productive Nanosystems"[44] aims to offer additional constructive insights.

It is perhaps interesting to ask whether or not most structures consistent with physical law can in fact be manufactured. Advocates assert that to achieve most of the vision of molecular manufacturing it is not necessary to be able to build "any structure that is compatible with natural law." Rather, it is necessary to be able to build only a sufficient (possibly modest) subset of such structures—as is true, in fact, of any practical manufacturing process used in the world today, and is true even in biology. In any event, as Richard Feynman once said, "It is scientific only to say what's more likely or less likely, and not to be proving all the time what's possible or impossible." [45]

More would be likely if the researchers opened their ideas to the goal of the experiments, or, even gave more or less experiments to find out what would happen if it is likely that two or three or more nanobots were to converge in the same space.

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## Mechanosynthesis.

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*Existing work on diamond mechanosynthesis*[edit]

There is a growing body of peer-reviewed theoretical work on synthesizing diamond by mechanically removing/adding hydrogen atoms [46] and depositing carbon atoms [47][48][49][50][51][52] (a process known as mechanosynthesis). This work is slowly permeating the broader nanoscience community and is being critiqued. For instance, Peng et al. (2006)[53] (in the continuing research effort by Freitas, Merkle and their collaborators) reports that the most-studied mechanosynthesis tooltip motif (DCB6Ge) successfully places a C2 carbon dimer on a C(110) diamond surface at both 300 K (room temperature) and 80 K (liquid nitrogen temperature), and that the silicon variant (DCB6Si) also works at 80 K but not at 300 K. Over 100,000 CPU hours were invested in this latest study. The DCB6 tooltip motif, initially described by Merkle and Freitas at a Foresight [Conference](#) in 2002, was the first

*complete tooltip ever proposed for diamond mechanosynthesis and remains the only tooltip motif that has been successfully simulated for its intended function on a full 200-atom diamond surface.*

*The tooltips modeled in this work are intended to be used only in carefully controlled environments (e. g., vacuum). Maximum acceptable limits for tooltip translational and rotational misplacement errors are reported in Peng et al. (2006) -- tooltips must be positioned with great accuracy to avoid bonding the dimer incorrectly. Peng et al. (2006) reports that increasing the handle thickness from 4 support planes of C atoms above the tooltip to 5 planes decreases the resonance frequency of the entire structure from 2.0 THz to 1.8 THz. More importantly, the vibrational footprints of a DCB6Ge tooltip mounted on a 384-atom handle and of the same tooltip mounted on a similarly constrained but much larger 636-atom "crossbar" handle are virtually identical in the non-crossbar directions. Additional computational studies modeling still bigger handle structures are welcome, but the ability to precisely position SPM tips to the requisite atomic accuracy has been repeatedly demonstrated experimentally at low temperature,[54][55] or even at room temperature[56][57] constituting a basic existence proof for this capability.*

To make the tool tips more accurate, they could dissolve some of the diamond head with some acid or something, making for a smaller tool tip. the trick is to get the dissolution complimentary for the whole tip - so as to dissolve the whole tip at once, or, to make it equal. If we were to design cross bars for the tool tip, we could make them smaller now, and the other parts.

What about a nano laser? this would require making the tool out of 'diamond' too, then getting electrons into a vacuum and emitting them through the diamond head. the tool tip could be attracted to act on the 'laser' and find it's mark then! the laser could find it's mark by polarizing the orbitals of the area to be drilled so that the anti electrons will find where the most electrons are at any given time and be attracted to them, say, in the mass of them out there, they could just go for the most prolific area?

How about making a hammer and nails out of 'diamonds?' well, that would be a waste of time with the prospect of having a [laser](#) to bond the things together, no?

*Further research[58] to consider additional tooltips will require time-consuming computational chemistry and difficult laboratory work.*

*A working nanofactory would require a variety of well-designed tips for different reactions, and detailed analyses of placing atoms on more complicated surfaces. Although this appears a challenging problem given current resources, many tools will be available to help future researchers: Moore's Law predicts further increases in computer power, semiconductor fabrication techniques continue to approach the nanoscale, and researchers grow ever more skilled at using proteins, ribosomes and DNA to perform novel chemistry.*

How about the prospect of having a nonoscale ruler for measurement? this could be counted based on the nucleons in the atom, as they do not really [move](#), do they?

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## Nanoparticles.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanoparticle>  
[Properties\[edit\]](#)

*Nanoparticles are of great scientific interest as they are, in effect, a bridge between bulk materials and atomic or molecular structures. A bulk material should have constant physical properties regardless of its size, but at the nano-scale size-dependent properties are often observed. Thus, the properties of materials change as their size approaches the nanoscale*



*and as the percentage of atoms at the surface of a material becomes significant. For bulk materials larger than one micrometer (or micron), the percentage of atoms at the surface is insignificant in relation to the number of atoms in the bulk of the material. The interesting and sometimes unexpected properties of nanoparticles are therefore largely due to the large surface area of the material, which dominates the contributions made by the small bulk of the material.*

*Nanoparticles often possess unexpected optical properties as they are small enough to confine their electrons and produce quantum effects.[10] For example gold nanoparticles appear deep-red to black in solution. Nanoparticles of yellow gold and grey silicon are red in color. Gold nanoparticles melt at much lower temperatures (~300 °C for 2.5 nm size) than the gold slabs (1064 °C);.[30] Absorption of solar radiation is much higher in materials composed of nanoparticles than it is in thin films of continuous sheets of material. In both solar PV and [solar thermal](#) applications, controlling the size, shape, and material of the particles, it is possible to control solar absorption.[9][11][31]*

So, these little things build up everything. manipulating them seems to be the key issue here. they also have different properties or descriptions to bigger ones, so, it requires a bit of study into these things as they stand there. i would suppose they have a lower melting point, for example, if they were to have less mass, as, you know a cup of tea would stay warmer longer if it was bigger, yes?

Then, they need to observe the ratio for melting points. in the example we are given, the gold particles are metals and therefore have a higher ratio to being melted than carbons and gases, of course, as they are more stable. this is because they have more orbitals available to them, being electrons that hold the atom together in orbital clouds surrounding the nucleus.

Now, what is the ratio for melting points? it would have something to do with the conduction of the material, as, the higher the conduction factor, the more it can 'shed.' this is like earthing a electric signal in the ground or with a non conductor, as, conductors will send the heat or energy from itself to the next thing, and, if it is not touching anything, then it would keep the energy, of course.

So, what is the ratio of melting points? i would say, based on our example of [gold](#) in the quote from wikipedia, 60 degrees celcius compared with 1064 degrees celcius. this means, of course, that the ratio is 92.5 more or less for metals, no?

Seeing as how the electrons are confined, due to the small size of the particle, the electrons will be suffocating as they do not spin as much. this means the spin of the element is completely changed! this also means the element is less stable, as the electrons would spin if they could - if it were up to them. so, we could say that nanoparticles could be strengthened if they were bigger, and even weaker if they were smaller, no?

Now, if the particle was to be less stable, it would be good to [join](#) it up to 'stabilizers.' they could be stabilized if they had less electrons, this calls for anti electrons that will compliment the electrons, or, would if they were not in such a small space. of course, the less electrons it has, the less stable it is, so, working exclusively with atoms that have less orbitals, will, conversely or surprisingly, give you stronger nanoparticles. this means that working with hydrogen 4, for example, would be a better idea for solid things.

If it needs to be a conductor, adding carbon dioxide and oxygen would give you [water](#) normally, but will conduct the signal.

Other size-dependent property changes include quantum confinement in semiconductor particles, surface plasmon resonance[10] in some metal particles and superparamagnetism in magnetic materials. What would appear ironic is that the changes in physical properties are not always desirable. Ferromagnetic materials smaller than 10 nm can switch their magnetisation direction using room temperature thermal energy, thus making them unsuitable for memory [storage](#). [32]

Suspensions of nanoparticles are possible since the interaction of the particle surface with the solvent is strong enough to overcome density differences, which otherwise usually result in a material either sinking or floating in a liquid.

This could be made easier if the particle was to - not wanting it to float or sink but dissolve - have electrons scraped off of it, or, 'dissolved' by removing the clouds. This is because the electrons hold the thing together, and, at this [scale](#), the nucleus will absorb into the particle.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proton>

The proton is a subatomic particle with the symbol  $p$  or  $p^+$  and a positive electric charge of 1 elementary charge. One or more protons are present in the nucleus of each atom. Protons and neutrons are collectively referred to as "nucleons". The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom is referred to as its atomic number. Since each element has a unique number of protons, each element has its own unique atomic number. The name proton was given to the hydrogen nucleus by Ernest Rutherford in 1920, because in previous years he had discovered that the hydrogen nucleus (known to be the lightest nucleus) could be extracted from the nuclei of nitrogen by collision, and was thus a candidate to be a fundamental particle and building block of nitrogen, and all other heavier atomic nuclei.

We could 'dissolve' electron [clouds](#) of orbitals en masse by unleashing protons into the mixture, or, to get the protons to be formed by producing hydrogen into the particle, eating all the electrons, and watching the nucleons:

The high surface area to volume ratio of nanoparticles provides a tremendous driving force for diffusion, especially at elevated temperatures. Sintering can take place at lower temperatures, over shorter time [scales](#) than for larger particles. In theory, this does not affect the density of the final product, though flow difficulties and the tendency of nanoparticles to agglomerate complicates matters. Moreover, nanoparticles have been found to impart some extra properties to various day to day products. For example, the presence of titanium dioxide nanoparticles imparts what we call the self-cleaning effect, and, the size being nano-range, the particles cannot be observed. Zinc oxide particles have been found to have superior UV blocking properties compared to its bulk substitute. This is one of the reasons why it is often used in the preparation of sunscreen lotions,[33] and is completely photostable.[34]

Clay nanoparticles when incorporated into polymer matrices increase reinforcement, leading to stronger plastics, verifiable by a higher glass transition temperature and other mechanical property tests. These nanoparticles are hard, and impart their properties to the polymer ([plastic](#)). Nanoparticles have also been attached to textile fibers in order to create smart and functional clothing.[35]

Metal, dielectric, and semiconductor nanoparticles have been formed, as well as hybrid structures (e.g., core-shell nanoparticles).[8] Nanoparticles made of semiconducting material may also be labeled quantum dots if they are small enough (typically sub 10 nm) that quantization of electronic energy levels occurs. Such nanoscale particles are used in biomedical applications as drug carriers or imaging agents.

Semi-solid and soft nanoparticles have been manufactured. A prototype nanoparticle of semi-solid nature is the liposome. Various types of liposome nanoparticles are currently used clinically as delivery systems for anticancer drugs and vaccines.

Nanoparticles with one half hydrophilic and the other half hydrophobic are termed Janus particles and are particularly effective for stabilizing emulsions. They can self-assemble at [water](#)/[oil](#) interfaces and act as solid surfactants.

So, this all seems to work. to find more semi-solid nanoparticles, we need to add things like silicon to them, to make them softer, or add protons, as i said earlier.

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### Diaphragms for structural systems.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diaphragm\\_\(structural\\_system\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diaphragm_(structural_system))

*In structural engineering, a diaphragm is a structural system used to transfer lateral loads to shear walls or frames primarily through in-plane shear stress. These lateral loads are usually wind and earthquake loads, but other lateral loads such as lateral earth pressure or hydrostatic pressure can also be resisted by diaphragm action.*

*The diaphragm of a structure often does double duty as the floor system or [roof](#) system in a building, or the deck of a bridge, which simultaneously supports gravity loads.*

*Diaphragms are usually constructed of plywood or oriented strand board in timber construction; metal [deck](#) or composite metal deck in steel construction; or a concrete slab in concrete construction.*

*The two primary types of diaphragm are flexible and rigid. Flexible diaphragms resist lateral forces depending on the tributary area, irrespective of the flexibility of the members that they are transferring force to. On the other hand, rigid diaphragms transfer load to frames or shear walls depending on their flexibility and their location in the structure. The flexibility of a diaphragm affects the distribution of lateral forces to the vertical components of the lateral force resisting elements in a structure. [1]*

*Parts of a diaphragm include:*

*[1] the membrane, used as a shear panel to carry in-plane shear*

*[2] the drag strut member, used to transfer the load to the shear walls or frames*

*[3] the chord, used to resist the tension and compression forces that develop in the diaphragm, since the membrane is usually incapable of handling these loads alone.*

I suppose the way to go is with flexible diaphragms. in an earthquake or tornado, the diaphragm could be fitted with [pipes](#) of a certain type, or even strings that branch out into the wilderness or city center. these will take stress away from the walls or whatever and confer them to these points.

The stress will be conferred because it goes into the wall, and the wall needs to get rid of the stress. this could be done with something as simple as string, as the string will shake and wobble and eventually just fizzle out.

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### Transport costs going up, service quality going down?

In my province, cape town, there are a lot of complaints about train costs going up, and defective lines meaning they run less often. people usually buy a monthly ticket for the service from point to point, and need the lines to be upgraded cheaply. let's see if we can give them this?

If we were to use a chemical solution, we could clean the rust off the tracks at a great speed. this solution should get rid of rust, and, should be added to the train like those street cleaning vans like they do already.

Now, the solution should be made of something that 'eats rust minimally.' or,



even better yet, restores the rails, as rust might be restored if we can come up with something plentiful and cheap, no?

So, we need to spray some mercury [hg atomic number 80] as it has a lot of orbitals, and orbitals build stronger metals. so, this will rebuild the rail way and lubricate it if left on like [paint](#) - it is a fluid - so mixing it with oil should leave a lubricated track? they should ride trains continuously over the rail to make sure the fluid finds it's place on the line, and, they could mix some lead into there if there needs to be some fluid metals that dry - or for the mercury to mix with and dry out into.

 Quote by: [\*\*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury\\_\(element\)\*\*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(element))

[Mercury](#) is a chemical element with the symbol Hg and atomic number 80. It is commonly known as quicksilver and was formerly named hydrargyrum (from Greek "hydr-" water and "argyros" silver). A heavy, silvery d-block element, mercury is the only metallic element that is liquid at standard conditions for temperature and pressure; the only other element that is liquid under these conditions is bromine, though metals such as caesium, gallium, and rubidium melt just above room temperature.

Or, before they lay the [mercury](#) or bromine and lead or some other metallic mixture, they could lay some stuff on that destroys rust. the effects the lubrication will have on the wheels will also see them 'repaired.'

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### How do we get the orbitals, spin, half life and mass to be easy to remember?

The best way i can describe knowing the mass of an element is to assign mass to every orbital minus the nucleus and protons. this will give you the mass of the element, as,  $9.10938215(45) \times 10^{-31}$  is the mass of the electron when it is stationary. therefore, seeing as how a atom is made out of electrons, protons and a nucleus, to find the mass you need to find the values of each of these things.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spin\\_\(physics\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spin_(physics))

*The conventional definition of the spin quantum number  $s$  is  $s = n/2$ , where  $n$  can be any non-negative integer. Hence the allowed values of  $s$  are 0, 1/2, 1, 3/2, 2, etc.*

Knowing the spin is depending on how many orbitals the element has, as the more it has, the slower it spins. the higher the atomic number, the more orbitals it has as described before with my counting method.

Knowing the half life comes down to radioactive decay and works like powers in maths, from 1 to 7.

Orbitals come down to dividing electrons in pairs of two into the atomic number.

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## Molecular orbitals.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular\\_orbital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_orbital)

*In chemistry, a molecular orbital (or MO) is a mathematical function describing the wave-like behavior of an electron in a molecule. This function can be used to calculate chemical and physical properties such as the probability of finding an electron in any specific region. The term orbital was introduced by Robert S. Mulliken in 1932 as an abbreviation for one-electron orbital wave function.[1] At an elementary level it is used to describe the region of space in which the function has a significant amplitude. Molecular orbitals are usually constructed by combining atomic orbitals or hybrid orbitals from each atom of the molecule, or other molecular orbitals from groups of atoms. They can be quantitatively calculated using the Hartree–Fock or self-consistent field (SCF) methods.*

I find that molecular orbitals either are inside the molecule or outside of it. this means, the molecule is being held together from the inside or the outside. if it is being held together from the inside, then [the other](#) molecules won't be held together with it, and it will be a 'free molecule.' of course, this means molecular bonding will look something like water compared to wood, no?

So, the only thing really about this is that outside orbitals will bond with others and form something more like wood than water, of course. this means that the orbitals should connect on the inside - to keep it solid at that level, and try to double the orbitals on the outside for something solid. this would lead to stronger metals or solids. of course, if you want to make gold a fluid, for example, all you need to do is get rid of the orbitals on the outside of the gold. this can be done by adding protons or anti electrons or something, yes?

But, in science today, it is all about making stronger things, so you would want to add orbitals [on the outside](#) of the molecule. this will lead to the molecule being more 'social' with other elements, and, this will lead to stronger plastics, parts for engines, etcetera etcetera.

Now, to make it easy to add or remove orbitals, inside or out, you need to add silicon or sand - silicon being sand without the oxygen. if you [want to](#) make it stronger, you need to add a metal or equivalent element. this will make it stronger or weaker.

**Of course, you might want to study the molecular orbital more? if that is [the case](#), then you need to observe that each molecule has a few elements or atoms making it up, and the more there is in there, the bigger it will be. this also means that there are only said amount of electrons available to it, so, the more atoms there are in each molecule, the less stable it will be, as, there are a set amount of molecular orbitals for each molecule, depending on how many orbitals there are for the atom.**

**This sounds like a trip down memory lane to me! this is so easy... don't you think? if the orbitals were to come into [contact](#) with anti electrons, there will be more holding it together, so, the more there is to a molecule - the more orbitals it has - the stronger the substance will be from the point of looking at it as a gas, liquid or solid.**

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular\\_orbital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_orbital)

*Bonding, antibonding, and nonbonding MOs[edit]*

*When atomic orbitals interact, the resulting molecular orbital can be of three types: bonding, antibonding, or nonbonding.*

*Bonding MOs:*

*Bonding interactions between atomic orbitals are constructive (in-phase) interactions.*

*Bonding MOs are lower in energy than the atomic orbitals that combine to produce them.*

*Antibonding MOs:*

*Antibonding interactions between atomic orbitals are destructive (out-of-phase) interactions, with a nodal plane where the wavefunction of the antibonding orbital is zero between the two interacting atoms*

*Antibonding MOs are higher in energy than the atomic orbitals that combine to produce them.*

*Nonbonding MOs:*

*Nonbonding MOs are the result of no interaction between atomic orbitals because of lack of compatible symmetries.*

*Nonbonding MOs will **have the** same energy as the atomic orbitals of one of the atoms in the molecule.*

**So, we have anti bonding, bonding and non bonding. this is like solid liquid or gas, as, the anti bonding is like thin air, the non bonding is like fluid, and the bonding is like solids.**

**Covalent bonds.**

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covalent\\_bond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covalent_bond)

*A covalent bond is a chemical bond that involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms. The stable balance of attractive and repulsive forces between atoms when they share electrons is known as covalent bonding.[1] For many molecules, the sharing of electrons allows each atom to attain the equivalent of a full outer shell, corresponding to a stable electronic configuration.*

*Covalent bonding includes many kinds of interactions, including  $\sigma$ -bonding,  $\pi$ -bonding, metal-to-metal bonding, agostic interactions, and three-center two-electron bonds.[2][3] The term covalent bond dates from 1939.[4] The prefix co- means jointly, associated in action, partnered to a lesser degree, etc.; thus a "co-valent bond", in essence, means that the atoms share "valence", such as is discussed in valence bond theory. In the molecule H<sub>2</sub>, the hydrogen atoms **share the** two electrons via covalent bonding.[5] Covalency is greatest between atoms of similar electronegativities. Thus, covalent bonding does not necessarily require that the two atoms be of the same elements, only that they be of comparable electronegativity. Covalent bonding that entails sharing of electrons over more than two atoms is said to be delocalized.*

Put briefly, this is about similar electron clouds being brought to each other so that they bond. if the elements are similar they will have the same electro bonding values and be bonded. this also means gases might not bond **due to** for example the ozone layer where there is a lot o<sub>3</sub>, because they have different 'charges.'

So, having the same amount of orbitals will influence the bonding more than being of the same type of element, being gas, liquid and solids. this is like oil spills, where they do not bond, because, if they bonded, **the water** would absorb all the oil and we would have only water.

Now, when it comes to delocalized bonding, then they [make up](#) fractions of equal to the same amount of orbitals. this means that many hydrogen atoms could bond to ozone, due to the amount of orbitals in the ozone.

### Covalent radius.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covalent\\_radius](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covalent_radius)

*The covalent radius,  $r_{cov}$ , is a measure of the size of an atom that forms part of one covalent bond. It is usually measured either in picometres (pm) or angstroms (Å), with  $1 \text{ Å} = 100 \text{ pm}$ .*

*In principle, the sum of the two covalent radii should equal the covalent bond length [between two](#) atoms,  $R(AB) = r(A) + r(B)$ . Moreover, different radii can be introduced for single, double and triple bonds ( $r_1$ ,  $r_2$  and  $r_3$  below), in a purely operational sense. These relationships are certainly not exact because the size of an atom is not constant but depends on its chemical environment. For heteroatomic A–B bonds, ionic terms may enter. Often the polar covalent bonds are shorter than would be expected on the basis of the sum of covalent radii. Tabulated values of covalent radii are either average or idealized values, which nevertheless show a certain transferability between different situations, that makes them useful.*

*The bond lengths  $R(AB)$  are measured by X-ray diffraction (more rarely, neutron diffraction on molecular crystals). Rotational spectroscopy can also give extremely accurate values of bond lengths. For homonuclear A–A bonds, Linus Pauling took the covalent radius to be half the single-bond length in the element, e.g.  $R(\text{H–H, in H}_2) = 74.14 \text{ pm}$  so  $r_{cov}(\text{H}) = 37.07 \text{ pm}$ : in practice, it is usual to obtain an average value from a variety of covalent compounds, although [the difference](#) is usually small. Sanderson has published a recent set of non-polar covalent radii for the main-group elements,[1] but the availability of large collections of bond lengths, which are more transferable, from the Cambridge Crystallographic Database[2][3] has rendered covalent radii obsolete in many situations.*


This is tricky, you should see [the table](#)! it has hundreds of values for each atom, but let's try to find a pattern as we did before for maths and chemistry - which is much simpler sounding than actually doing it. let's give it a go!

I figure they need to fit into [the square](#) root of something else, as they all have different values. if they were to take their entry value, being their atomic number, we could see how many times they fit into say 500? but, that is a very vague way to say things, let's see if we can find their supposed value.

Let's say that hydrogen, which has an atomic number of 1, and helium which has an atomic number of 2 were to find a like divider? we are told that hydrogen has 35, and helium has a radius of 28. how could this work in a number theory? well, if it is 35 for one, it must be 35. let's say that 2 goes into 35 [a little](#) less, but goes into 28 twice, having a covalent radius of 2? this means that two goes into hydrogen's 35 twice, except that it is not complete, but goes in more than once? does that make sense? just round up to the next whole number as if it were that whole number?

Now, let's compare our hydrogen to the next element on [the table](#), being [3] lithium with a value of 128. this means that 3 goes into 35 also twice, but then the value is 128? this is because it is the second 35, and 35 into 128 equals three times, equaling 3. this time you drop the left overs, so maybe you should always drop the left overs? let's look at the helium again? that has a value of 28 and number of 2, so, 35 times 2 equals 70, and 28 goes into 70 twice, being the atomic number? how's this look now?

## Telecommunications.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecommunications\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecommunications_engineering)  
*Telecommunications engineering, or telecom engineering, is an engineering discipline that brings together electrical engineering with [computer science](#) to enhance telecommunication systems.[1][2] The work ranges from basic circuit design to strategic mass developments. A telecommunication engineer is responsible for designing and overseeing the installation of telecommunications equipment and facilities, such as complex electronic switching systems, copper wire telephone facilities, and fiber optics. Telecommunication engineering also overlaps heavily with broadcast engineering.*

*Telecommunication is a diverse field of engineering which is connected to electronics, civil, structural, and electrical engineering. Ultimately, telecom engineers are responsible for providing the method for customers to have telephone and high-speed data services. It helps people who are closely working in political and social fields, as well accounting and [project management](#).*

*Telecom engineers use a variety of equipment and transport media available from a multitude of manufacturers to design the telecom network infrastructure. The most common media used by wired telecommunications companies today are copper wires, coaxial cable, and fiber optics. Telecommunications engineers use their technical expertise to also provide a [range of](#) services and engineering solutions revolving around wireless mode of communication and other information transfer, such as wireless telephony services, radio and satellite communications, internet and broadband technologies.[3]*

*Telecom engineers are often expected, as most engineers are, to provide the best solution possible for the lowest cost to the company. Most of the work is carried out on a project basis with tight deadlines and well-defined milestones for the delivery of project objectives. Telecommunication engineers are involved across all aspects of service delivery, from carrying out feasibility exercises and determining connectivity to preparing detailed, technical and operational documentation.[3] This often leads to creative solutions to problems that often would have been designed differently without the budget constraints dictated by modern society. In the earlier days of the telecom industry, massive amounts of cable were placed that were never used or have been replaced by modern technology such as [fiber optic](#) cable and digital multiplexing techniques.[4]*

*Telecom engineers are also responsible for overseeing the companies' records of equipment and facility assets. Their work directly impacts assigning appropriate accounting codes for taxes and maintenance purposes, budgeting and overseeing projects.*

So, the telecommunications industry is all about circuits and delivering the circuits signal to other areas [of the country](#) or world. of course, with the advent of vector communications, it makes the wiring much easier when it comes communicating over a large area, but, that isn't everything.


So, how do we make a circuit for the telecoms? if it were actually just a switch where things get set from off to on, through the transistors, then this is basic binary, if you ask me. it works at a decent pace, but, recently i found that they get very soft and dulled out over a long area, so how do we get the volume to sit right?

I would say that the more switches it goes through, the more dulled it becomes, so, we are [looking for](#) a way to limit the amount of switching over that happens. this means that we need to get the switching down a lot! we could do this by using 'numeric transistors' that dial numbers themselves, and that would be better than binary, no?





## Electromechanics.


 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromechanical>

*In engineering, electromechanics[1][2] combines electrical and mechanical processes and procedures drawn from electrical engineering and [mechanical engineering](#). Electrical engineering in this context also encompasses electronics engineering.*


*Devices which carry out electrical operations by using moving parts are known as electromechanical. Strictly speaking, a manually operated switch is an electromechanical component, but the term is usually understood to refer to devices such as relays, which allow a voltage or current to control other, isolated voltages and currents by mechanically switching sets of contacts, solenoids, by which a voltage can actuate a moving linkage, vibrators, which convert DC to AC with vibrating sets of contacts, etc.*

*[Before the](#) development of modern electronics, electromechanical devices were widely used in complicated systems subsystems, including electric typewriters, teletypes, very early television systems, and the very early electromechanical digital computers.*

So, this is all about making things move. if there is a current, and [the current](#) goes over a certain point, the thing moves. this is very simple isn't it? i think that is the basics.


I think to make it better, we should [be able to](#) skip certain points or get them all to work together, or, set up a relay, like the quote says. this would mean that the circuits are set up to make the next one work when it is filled with electricity, or, enough electricity goes through the circuit, of course.


Now, to make it cheaper, they should not use electricity! they should use leverage, like was used to build the pyramids. if they were to use energy coming from a manual thing, where someone pushes a oscillator or something, they could use that energy to make the relay move and complete it's task.


Then again, maybe it is possible to make the whole factory electricity free - all we need to do now is make the lights come on without the help of electricity. this could be done with neon lighting the likes of which glows purple or green or yellow or other things [in the dark](#).

## Solenoid.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solenoid>

*A solenoid (from the French solénoïde, derived in turn from the Greek solen "pipe, channel" + combining [form of](#) Greek eidos "form, shape"[1]) is a coil wound into a tightly packed helix. The term was invented by French physicist André-Marie Ampère to designate a helical coil.[2]*

*In physics, the term refers specifically to a long, thin loop of wire, often wrapped around a metallic core, which produces a uniform magnetic field in a volume of space (where some experiment might be carried out) when an electric current is passed through it. A solenoid is a type of electromagnet when [the purpose](#) is to generate a controlled magnetic field. If the purpose of the solenoid is instead to dampen changes in the electric current, a solenoid can be more specifically classified as an inductor rather than an electromagnet. Not all electromagnets and inductors are solenoids; for example, the first electromagnet, invented in 1824, had a horseshoe rather than a cylindrical solenoid shape.*

*In engineering, the term may also refer to a variety of transducer devices that convert energy into linear motion. The term is also often used to refer to a [solenoid valve](#), which is an integrated device containing an electromechanical solenoid which actuates either a pneumatic or hydraulic valve, or a solenoid switch, which is a specific type of relay that internally uses*

*an electromechanical solenoid to operate an electrical switch; for example, an automobile starter solenoid, or a linear solenoid, which is an electromechanical solenoid.*

This is all to do with electromagnetism. if the solenoid carries the electricity or electrons in a field, they can generate other signals off [the circuit](#), so it is like a laser, you could say, i think.

If you were to think about it, it could be a lot more efficient if the signals did not interfere with each other, i am not sure [what the](#) status is right now, but i am sure that it would be an improvement.

So, we want to work with orbital clouds. they say, if i remember correctly, that thing with similar amount of electrons are attracted to each other. this means we need to find a mix of either all different cloud values, or all the same, i am not sure which though.

To make all the orbital clouds of the atoms similar, we need to emit just with one frequency, and i am sure that is what they do now, holding the signal together, or...

They could make them all different amounts of orbitals per area to get a clearer picture on a television, if you were to look at it like i do, but i am not saying it is even used for television, but the signal will be clearer. the problem is, the receiver will get different signals and need to decode each one differently. of course, this could be sped up by hard wiring the whole circuit with different receiver types, which would take [a little](#) time in the workshop, and pay dividends with the end product.

## **Modulation.**

 Quote by: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modulation>

*In electronics and telecommunications, modulation is the process of varying one or more properties of a periodic waveform, called the carrier signal (high frequency signal), with a modulating signal that typically contains information to be transmitted.*

*In telecommunications, modulation is [the process](#) of conveying a message signal, for example a digital bit stream or an analog audio signal, inside another signal that can be physically transmitted. Modulation of a sine waveform transforms a baseband message signal into a passband signal.*

*A modulator is a device that performs modulation. A demodulator (sometimes detector or demod) is a device that performs demodulation, the inverse of modulation. A modem (from modulator–demodulator) can perform both operations.*

*The aim of digital modulation is to transfer a digital bit stream over an analog bandpass channel, for example over the public switched telephone network (where a bandpass filter limits the frequency range to 300–3400 Hz), or over a limited radio frequency band.*

*The aim of analog modulation is to transfer an analog baseband (or lowpass) signal, for example an audio signal or TV signal, over an analog bandpass channel at a different frequency, for example over a limited radio frequency band or a [cable TV](#) network channel.*

*Analog and digital modulation facilitate frequency division multiplexing (FDM), where several low pass information signals are transferred simultaneously over the same shared physical medium, using separate passband channels (several different carrier frequencies).*

*The aim of digital baseband modulation methods, also known as line coding, is to transfer a*



*digital bit stream over a baseband channel, typically a non-filtered copper wire such as a serial bus or a wired local area network.*

*The aim of pulse modulation methods is to transfer a narrowband analog signal, for example a [phone call](#) over a wideband baseband channel or, in some of the schemes, as a bit stream over another digital transmission system.*

*In music synthesizers, modulation may be used to synthesise waveforms with an extensive overtone spectrum using a small number of oscillators. In this case the carrier frequency is typically in the same order or much lower than the modulating waveform. See for example frequency modulation synthesis or ring modulation synthesis.*

*This uses binary! binary is a curse! we must improve it or die trying. of course, this could be quite easy, or hard... let's find out!*

*So, the message is put into the system, converted to binary, sent to [the target](#), and demodulated into characters or voice or signals again. this could be made easier without modulating and demodulating, so, i suggest first, for telecoms, they carry a direct character set. after all, the signal is made on one side and received on the other, we just got to cut out the modulation and demodulation, no?*

*If the signal is sent straight to the target then there will be no problem. this reminds me of the first telephones - cups and string. the trick is, to get the signal across, it must carry the signal unaltered. this means that we need to set wires instead of transistors into the telecoms, a few wires that are connected by 'numbers.' if you were to dial the phone, and the wires were tapped to the phone numbers, they would connect in a certain way, [connect to](#) the telephone line, and then send the connection to the target which also has a 'code.' This would work the same for modems, i suppose, and it is nearly an analogue signal, so will be clearer.*

#### **Problems in south africa - black heath.**

 Quote by: <http://www.sabreakingnews.co.za/2014/06/09/sanral-must-legally-relocate-lwandle-evictees-de-lille/>

*Cape Town Mayor Patricia De Lille has written to Human Settlements Minister Lindiwe Sisulu requesting a [meeting with](#) department agencies and road agency Sanral after reports that over 800 evicted citizens were being bussed to alternative land in Blackheath on Monday.*

*De Lille said Sanral would have to go through the necessary legal processes before it could relocate the residents who were forcibly removed from Sanral owned land in Lwandle, near Strand, last week.*

*"In this particular instance, there would be a need for rezoning approval and for an environmental assessment," she said.*

*"Included within these processes would be the related requirement for some [form of](#) public participation."*

*De Lille added that the city would provide evictees with emergency housing kits once the necessary legal obligations had been fulfilled.*

*"If these processes are ignored, then it is only likely that a new set of problems will be created in relation to this matter and the rights of all those involved will be undermined."*

*Meanwhile, Blackheath residents objected to the relocation of Lwandle residents to the area*

saying that its own community is in need of land.

*"We have people staying in backyards, unemployed people and people sleeping on stoops," one Blackheath resident told Eyewitness News.*

*According to the publication, the Ses'khona Peoples Rights Movement said it is ready to sue the City Of Cape Town and Sanral for the eviction of the community [in the middle](#) of winter.*

*"It is not only a matter of evictions. This is a serious [human rights](#) violation," said the leader of the organisation, Loyiso Nkohla.*

*Nkohla added that the movement will also lodge cases of alleged police brutality against South African Police Service officials for their part in the evictions.*

So, the problem is where to stay, police brutality, and where [the houses](#) are supposed to come from.

If we were to relocate the squatters, they would still need houses. they have no jobs to pay for houses, so it needs to be for free. i suggest that they all be moved into [the city](#) and given a few empty building to live in - the city could buy these toxic assets for a very small price and would avoid the police brutality charges if an agreement is met. these buildings could be owned by the city, but, will house these people in the mean time?

#### **Building schools and funding them.**

It was on the radio tonight that there are not enough schools, or they need to be finished being built soon so that [the school](#) can move. if there is a problem with the school being finished, there are rights to education, so, the city should get involved, but, i am not sure where this school will be or where they are, but know it is somewhere in south africa or cape town or something.

 [Quote](#) by: <http://hsf.org.za/resource-centre/hsf-briefs/the-right-to-basic-education>

*It is widely accepted that education plays a vital role in lifting people out of poverty, empowering women and children, and promoting [human rights](#) and democracy. This brief aims to define the right to basic education in South Africa*

So, seeing as how everybody has a right to education in south africa, maybe they could make it easier or more accessible by teaching people to read and right with flash cards that can be sent to cell phones? if the people got that, then they would know how to read, write and count with the characters of [a cell phone](#), as many jobs require computer skills today. if they even don't get to a computer, they will still be able to read for job vacancies in the news.

Of course, this does not [solve the problem](#) of building schools for young children. if the people were allowed to a school - those that have not been given a chance - they could do it out of prefabs, as those are cheap and mobile, so, for the same price as building one school, you could have twenty schools, i think.

## Protein engineering.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein_engineering)

Protein engineering is [the process](#) of developing useful or valuable proteins. It is a young discipline, with much research taking place into the understanding of protein folding and recognition for protein design principles.

*There are two general strategies for protein engineering, 'rational' protein design and directed evolution. These techniques are not mutually exclusive; researchers will often apply both. In the future, more detailed knowledge of protein structure and function, as well as advancements in high-throughput technology, may greatly expand the capabilities of protein engineering. Eventually, even unnatural [amino acids](#) may be incorporated, thanks to a new method that allows the inclusion of novel amino acids in the genetic code.[according to whom?]*

So, it is [time to](#) make proteins by engineering them, and watching them evolve.

*Rational design*[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Protein](#) design

*In rational protein design, the scientist uses detailed knowledge of the structure and function of the protein to make desired changes. In general, this has the advantage of being inexpensive and technically easy, since site-directed mutagenesis techniques are well-developed. However, its major drawback is that detailed structural knowledge of a protein is often unavailable, and, even when it is available, it can be extremely difficult to predict [the effects](#) of various mutations.*

*Computational protein design algorithms seek to identify novel amino acid sequences that are low in energy when folded to the pre-specified target structure. While the sequence-conformation space that needs to be searched is large, [the most](#) challenging requirement for computational protein design is a fast, yet accurate, energy function that can distinguish optimal sequences from similar suboptimal ones.*

Proteins feed your system, so are used up. engineering them therefore is a waste of time, unless you are unhealthy or something. i suggest they get them in like a vitamin supplement or something. anyways, here it is to be engineered and we should be up to [the challenge](#).

Your typical protein is there to nourish [the system](#). some people say if you eat a fly it is protein, but i know for a fact it is toxic and harmful, so, not all proteins are good for you, you could say. eating a lot of proteins is good for you, as with any nutritious part of foods. If you want to engineer better proteins you will probably do it in a test tube then administer them to mice. if of course it is better, then the system will flourish, you could say.


So, we need to design better proteins. what do proteins do? they feed the system. to make it better, we need to make them last longer or maybe be absorbed better? let's try to do both? to make them last longer, we need to add orbitals as that will make them 'tougher,' but the tougher they are, the more longer they will last, and the slower they will dissolve, leaving you with extra stuff in your blood. this must be bad! so, we want them to dissolve faster, this means that they need to be unstable - just dissolve a few balancing molecules from them i would say.

Now, we want them to be better, or, more nourishing. this can be done by adding

oxygen and carbon molecules to them. so we are dissolving some balance from them, to replace them with oxygen and carbon, yes?

Directed [evolution](#) [edit]



Main article: *Directed evolution*

*In directed evolution, random mutagenesis is applied to a protein, and a selection regime is used to pick out variants that have the desired qualities.[citation needed] Further rounds of mutation and selection are then applied. This method mimics natural evolution and, in general, produces superior results to rational design. An additional technique known as DNA shuffling mixes and matches pieces of successful variants in order to produce better results. This process mimics the recombination that occurs naturally during sexual reproduction.[citation needed] The advantage of directed evolution is that it requires no prior structural knowledge of a protein, nor is it necessary to [be able to](#)  predict what effect a given mutation will have.[citation needed] Indeed, the results of directed evolution experiments are often surprising in that desired changes are often caused by mutations that were not expected to have that effect. The drawback is that they require high-throughput, which is not feasible for all proteins. Large amounts of recombinant DNA must be mutated and the products screened for desired qualities. The sheer number of variants often requires expensive robotic equipment to automate the process. Furthermore, not all desired activities can be easily screened for.*


To get them to mutate, we need to just produce them in a test tube and get them to divide.


### Bacterial display.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacterial\\_display](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacterial_display)

*Bacterial display (or bacteria display or bacterial surface display) is a protein engineering technique used for in vitro protein evolution. Libraries of polypeptides displayed on [the surface](#)  of bacteria can be screened using flow cytometry or iterative selection procedures (biopanning). This protein engineering technique allows us to link the function of a protein with the gene that encodes it. Bacterial display can be used to find target proteins with desired properties and can be used to make affinity ligands which are cell-specific. This system can be used in many applications including the creation of novel vaccines, the identification of enzyme substrates and finding the affinity of a ligand for its target protein. So, we need to link the function of the protein with the gene that encodes it. this sounds a bit like protein engineering yes? well, this time we need to find the function of the protein first, being where the protein goes, as, the gene is a wide [area of](#)  activities, while all proteins are proteins. some proteins may look different, as they are made out of different molecules, and, will find their way around the body depending on what they are made out of.*

I think it is fair to say that the lighter the protein is, the faster it travels because the blood is pushing it. the radius will also play a part on where it goes, but not what it does. or, does it?

Is it fair to say that the heavier and wider the [protein](#) , the longer it takes to be dissolved? if that is so, then these proteins will settle faster, and, being 'bigger,' nourish the things closer to where the protein is made. this means we need to make proteins all over the place, or, divide proteins so that they can travel further, of course.

How is this done? if the protein was to divide [due to](#)  cellular division - it gets too big - then this would work. this would be like taking a 100 grams of salt and 300 grams of salt and throwing it into a pool. of course, the 300 grams will dissolve

slower, as, it is covered on the inside with more salt, being the nearest thing to each grain. this is like what i was trying to explain in the previous paragraph.

Now, if the protein divides, it will travel further. this could be done by enzymes or amino acids, as they dissolve things. the more gets **a little bit** dissolved, the further it will travel. but, it won't travel right past the place it is supposed to be, as, it will get picked up by the right area like a puck traveling through a swathe of hockey players - something is going to hook it!

*Bacterial display is often coupled with magnetic-activated cell sorting (MACS) or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) techniques. Competing methods for protein evolution in vitro are phage display, ribosome display, yeast display, and mRNA display. Bacteriophage display is **the most** common type of display system used [1] although bacterial display is becoming increasingly popular as technical challenges are overcome. Bacterial display combined with FACS also has the advantage that it is a real-time technique.*

I don't think we need to study bacterial display that much anymore, except for a brief analysis of how it will behave over like a hundred tests or so. if we know that all proteins, unless modified, will all do the same thing, or, even if they are modified, they will divide to the same things just smaller - or even over our hundred tests we could see what happens? - this could be cleared up.

## Enzyme engineering.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme\\_engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme_engineering)

*Enzyme engineering is the application of modifying an enzyme's structure (and, thus, its function) or modifying the catalytic activity of isolated enzymes to produce new metabolites, to allow new (catalyzed) pathways for reactions to occur,[6] or to convert from some certain compounds into others (biotransformation). These products will be useful as chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fuel, food, or agricultural additives.*

*An enzyme reactor [7] consists of a vessel containing a reactional medium that is used to perform a desired conversion by enzymatic means. Enzymes used in this process are free in the solution.*

When you modify the enzyme, all you change is the shape, as, it is still the same thing. if you were to make point [a] go to point [b], it will still flop out at the right places, as, it is set to do that. of course, it will not **work out** that well if you were to have to wait for it to get back to the way it was.

This is because the points are **set up** chemically to be where they are. if you were to turn a tennis ball inside out, it will flop back into place, but, if you held it that way for long enough, it will be somewhere in between. now, take the flopping back as if it were in water - not the ball, the chemicals! they will always find a way back.


Of course, you could **add to** it or take away from it. if you were to dissolve - which would be very hard, as enzymes are there to dissolve - the enzyme, you would have to use real killer particles to decay it! that is the only way to really cut away from it, i think.

But, if you wanted to add to it, you would have to use the same chemicals as if it were just getting 'bigger.' now, if you had a formula of  $1a2b3c$ , you could change it i suppose to  $2a2b3c$ , or i am sure you can imagine **the rest**, but they will always do the same thing. of course, if you want a real aggressive enzyme, you could just keep adding molecules to it, no?


## Expanded genetic code.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expanded\\_genetic\\_code](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expanded_genetic_code)


*An expanded genetic code refers to an artificially modified genetic code in which one or more specific codons have been allocated to encode an amino acid that is not among the 20 "standard" amino acids.[1]*

*"Standard" or "natural" [amino acids](#)  are the 20 proteinogenic alpha-amino acids that in nature are the building-blocks of all proteins within humans and other eukaryotes, and that are also directly encoded by the genetic code.[2][3][4] All others are known as "non-standard", "non-canonical", or "unnatural".*


*In May 2014, researchers announced that they had successfully introduced two new artificial nucleotides into bacterial DNA, and by including individual artificial nucleotides in the culture media, were able to passage the bacteria 24 times; they did not create mRNA or proteins able to use the artificial nucleotides.[5][6][7][8]*


This is all about amino acids. if you were to look at an amino acid, as we just discussed enzymes, you can make them bigger and maybe [a little bit](#)  different. if you made it different though, what would it do? would it dissolve diseases? let's try to make an amino acid that dissolves diseases!

If we were to observe that the amino acid is native to the body, all we need to do is to cut the amino acid away from the genes or whatever and have them free floating - there is your disease fighting thing! it will dissolve all non native things, hopefully...

Now, to the discovery of having the acids circulate 24 times... how could we improve on that? well, we could make them divide, and, therefore make them last longer, if [you look at](#)  it like that. if you were to make the artificial nucleotides able to be used by the acids, they would have to have more carbon or more oxygen, yes? come that, they should never have anything other than natural parts, as then they will not dissolve, and, instead will just get in the way.

So, if you want to expand the genetic code, you need to use natural things. of course, some poisons are not natural, or, are all non biomass things poison? either way they will not dissolve, unless they are gases or liquids or solids not of the metalloids and so forth.

If you want to make artificial things for the body, just stick them into a container and treat them so that they start dividing. i can see this having some use for proteins, but hell, why [amino acids](#) ? maybe it would be to use the proteins quicker, like for my idea of regrowing lost limbs?

If you really want to benefit the body, you would make blood thinner! this would see the blood circulate quicker. this can be done with making the heart beat slower, or making the person calm. this means, when you are sick, you should not exercise, as, it [will make your](#)  blood thicker and then there will be congestion. but, where else can we use these things?

How about if the body had stronger organs and cells? this could be done with glucose or fats of some sort that bond tot he muscles, and, as we all know, you can flex fat. this will protect the organs and cells from the things they should be protected from, maybe even cancer. but i like this idea of making organs stronger, so let's look at it a bit longer? if we were to want to repair them, and shunned surgery, we could use a 'computer with a needle' that will enter the organ or cell directly and then inject something like raw nitrogen into that part to cut away the 'rubbish?' or, more realistically, we could make the enzymes super



light, so that they will travel a great distance, and then find their mark by placing glucose into the system, as then it will build up into something the body knows it needs to break down? so, we cover all the cells and organs in glucose, then release the things that destroy glucose to shred through the organ outside too? this could work with a bit of programming...


Then, to make the organ or cell stronger again, we could make the proteins light, along with the [amino acids](#), and inject them both into the area. well, make them super heavy then inject them right into the affected or desired area?

## Housing.

Maybe they should all move far away? they need to be close to a water source and such, but they have jobs and no transport - i know they have jobs because they have [cell phones](#), of course.

Now, why not settle a little [off the road](#)? say a hundred meters or so off the road then build their shacks there? why settle for shacks when you can have wendy houses? they could lodge a complaint for police brutality, sue the state, and then get their wendy houses, or, go to the bank, pledge their suing fees to the bank for a loan, and buy wendy houses now?

Or, the state could observe the needs of the people and allocate land close by for them. but, they need houses or something, no more shacks. i think with the state [of the country](#), we should make housing a human right, no? let's see if this works?

 Quote by: <http://www.nesri.org/programs/what-is-the-human-right-to-housing>

What is [the Human](#) Right to Housing?

*Everyone has a fundamental human right to housing, which ensures access to [a safe](#), secure, habitable, and affordable home with freedom from forced eviction. It is the government's obligation to guarantee that everyone can exercise this right to live in security, peace, and dignity. This right must be provided to all persons irrespective of income or access to economic resources. There are seven principles that are fundamental to the right to housing and are of particular relevance to the right to housing in the United States:*

*Security of Tenure: Residents should possess a degree of security of tenure that guarantees protection against forced evictions, harassment, and other threats, including predatory redevelopment and displacement.*

*Availability of Services, Materials, Facilities, and Infrastructure: Housing must provide certain facilities essential for health, security, comfort, and nutrition. For instance, residents must have access to safe drinking water, heating and lighting, washing facilities, means of [food storage](#), and sanitation.*

*Affordability: Housing costs should be at such a level that the attainment and satisfaction of other basic needs are not threatened or compromised. For instance, one should not have to choose between paying rent and buying food.*

*Habitability/Decent and Safe Home: Housing must provide residents adequate space that protects them from cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, or other threats to health; structural hazards; and disease.*

*Accessibility: Housing must be accessible to all, and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups*

*must be accorded full access to housing resources.*

*Location: Housing should not be built on polluted sites, or in immediate proximity to pollution sources that threaten the right to health of residents. The physical safety of residents must be guaranteed, as well. Additionally, housing must be in a location which allows access to employment options, health-care services, schools, child-care centers, and other social facilities.*

*Cultural Adequacy: Housing and housing policies must guarantee the expression of cultural identity and diversity, including the preservation of cultural landmarks and institutions. Redevelopment or modernization programs must ensure that the cultural significance of housing and communities is not sacrificed.*

So, either the state can give them their land back, which would be ignoring the rights [of the people](#)🌱, or, they could buy, out of state coffers, a bit of wendy houses or prefabs for the people. if this right is not met, then the people will be short changed. if the people do not get their houses, they may destroy the area in protests if things get violent, upsetting the economy. this will cost a lot of money, so, why don't they buy them 'something nice?'

I am aware of homelessness in the whole world, and, find it against human rights. if [you look at](#)🌱 my nine point plan in my first works, there are ways to erase the deficit and come out with much money on top. this means, they are capable, yet nasty? yes, i think nasty is putting it lightly.

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## Inorganic chemistry.

 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inorganic\\_chemistry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inorganic_chemistry)

*Inorganic chemistry is the study of the synthesis and behavior of inorganic and organometallic compounds. This field covers all chemical compounds except the myriad organic compounds (carbon based compounds, usually containing C-H bonds), which are the subjects of organic chemistry. The distinction between the two disciplines is far from absolute, and there is much overlap, most importantly in the sub-discipline of organometallic chemistry. It has applications in every aspect of the chemical industry—including catalysis, materials science, pigments, surfactants, coatings, medicine, fuel, and agriculture. [1]*

So, we have fiddled with organic chemistry mostly, let's get to some out of body stuff?


 Quote by: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inorganic\\_chemistry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inorganic_chemistry)

*Many inorganic compounds are ionic compounds, consisting of cations and anions joined by ionic bonding. Examples of salts (which are ionic compounds) are magnesium chloride  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , which consists of magnesium cations  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and chloride anions  $\text{Cl}^-$ ; or sodium oxide  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , which consists of sodium cations  $\text{Na}^+$  and oxide anions  $\text{O}^{2-}$ . In any salt, the proportions of the ions are such that the electric charges cancel out, so that the bulk compound is electrically neutral. The ions are described by their oxidation state and their ease of formation can be inferred from the ionization potential (for cations) or from the electron affinity (anions) of the parent elements.*

But first, what is a cation an a anion?


 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ion>

*An ion (/ˈaɪən, -ɒn/)[1] is an atom or molecule in which the total number of electrons is not equal to the total number of protons, giving the atom a net positive or negative electrical charge.*

So, these things have either a positive or negative electric charge due to the electrons and protons coming out behind, in front or the same. this means you can polarize any atoms or [molecules](#)  by adding or subtracting electrons or protons to or from it.

If you wanted to make a stronger substance, you could add or subtract these things so that some are positive and others negative, as, positive and negative things attract or repel each other, as i am sure you know. it is also reasonable to say that inorganic compounds can fuel the body.

But what about adding inorganic cells to the body to treat diseases, like antibiotics? this is also an example of inorganic mass coming together with biomass of your body.

If you wanted to make an inorganic cell to produce food for yourself - making you not need food, or something equally witty, then you could merge a organic cell with inorganic ones, for example to produce salts and sugars and nutrients. this will mean you will never need food! of course, this is a lot easier said than done, so let's do it? if the cell was made out of oxygen and something that for example, is a [nutrient](#) , then the cells will get bigger and divide as they normally do, except that the salts will get bigger due to biomass copying them. i say this because the salts or whatever will be added to by the body when they divide.

This means that we can design 'cells' or even 'organs' that make 'food things' for

us. this would be done due to inorganic cells in the body, but, the only problem is making them keep fueling our bodies. but, this could be done by using fauna cells and using sunlight to feed them - we have enough sunlight, don't we? the rest can come from our blood.

But, will we need water nevertheless? if we had a cycle in our bodies that made the water get used up, and, without urinating or pooping - or maybe even with those things? - they could follow a cycle in the body through inorganic cells that would lead to us being eternally nourished!

This could be done with sunlight and oxygen being the only fuels, like for plants, but without the need for water, as if you get enough oxygen, you can make water, yes?

*Important classes of inorganic salts are the oxides, the carbonates, the sulfates and the halides. Many inorganic compounds are characterized by high melting points. Inorganic salts typically are poor conductors in the solid state. Other important features include their solubility in water(see: solubility chart) and ease of crystallization. Where some salts (e.g., NaCl) are very soluble in water, others (e.g., SiO<sub>2</sub>) are not.*

*The simplest inorganic reaction is double displacement when in mixing of two salts the ions are swapped without a change in oxidation state. In redox reactions one reactant, the oxidant, lowers its oxidation state and another reactant, the reductant, has its oxidation state increased. The net result is an exchange of electrons. Electron exchange can occur indirectly as well, e.g., in batteries, a key concept in electrochemistry.*

*When one reactant contains hydrogen atoms, a reaction can take place by exchanging protons in acid-base chemistry. In a more general definition, an acid can be any chemical species capable of binding to electron pairs is called a Lewis acid; conversely any molecule that tends to donate an electron pair is referred to as a Lewis base. As a refinement of acid-base interactions, the HSAB theory takes into [account](#) polarizability and size of ions.*

*Inorganic compounds are found in nature as minerals. Soil may contain iron sulfide as pyrite or calcium sulfate as gypsum. Inorganic compounds are also found multitasking as biomolecules: as electrolytes (sodium chloride), in energy [storage](#) (ATP) or in construction (the polyphosphate backbone in DNA).*

*The first important man-made inorganic compound was ammonium nitrate for soil fertilization through the Haber process. Inorganic compounds are synthesized for use as catalysts such as vanadium(V) oxide and titanium(III) chloride, or as reagents in organic chemistry such as lithium aluminium hydride.*

*Subdivisions of inorganic chemistry are organometallic chemistry, cluster chemistry and bioinorganic chemistry. These fields are active areas of research in inorganic chemistry, aimed toward new catalysts, superconductors, and therapies.*

### **Creating a cell or organ that is self nourishing, or 'bio nourishing.'**

I want to follow up that idea i had for a self nourishing cell or will nourish the body without fuel other than oxygen and all the gases in our air space and sunlight. if i get this right, we won't need to eat, just sit in the sun for a while and plant lots of trees to nourish us!

Now, the cell or organ should be made out of something inorganic, so that it doesn't get used up as fuel, okay? if it were made out of carbon or hydrogen, or any other gas, it would be used up and pooped out. this will also mean we will not need toilets anymore, as we will be self sufficient, almost cold blooded, yes?

warm blooded things sweat, while reptiles do not. i am not talking about reversing evolution really, just a handy improvement. then we could send these things into africa instead of food parcels, and it will basically be a one off for everyone. or, call me bored!

So, if we were to insert some metals into our body, nothing will happen, as, metals do not produce anything. gases get used up. this leaves us with fluids, basically...

If the body produced silicon, it would be like [fat](#) and produce energy for the body. then we need to produce nutrients of the flower kind - say a rose petal inside our bodies that is fed as we are fed, with sunlight and air, and will produce for us many nutrients that herbivores eat - but all we got to do is produce silicon and 'fauna type stuff.'

Let's start with the silicon? or we could go one step further down to what is essential, and make it carbons, or, make carbon? this might be easier. or, hell, we could be just like plants and breathe in carbon dioxide and oxygen at the same time, okay, not really like plants, but similar? so, we could study the plants and find out how they breathe in carbon dioxide? the net says that they produce glucose from the carbon dioxide and water, so, we could just produce glucose too?

So, to produce glucose from nothing, we could 'insert an organ' into our body that produces glucose from sunlight? this would be possible with the help of sweating into the inside, urea and all that could form fatty things with the 'mucous membrane.' i have already covered this in a previous part of my works, so know it works well, i hope. but, what will be used to produce the glucose? the sunlight could produce [sweat](#) if polarized to absorb photons that go right through the body, being massless, yes? then, the blood we have could form the glucose, get used up, float in the blood and form glucose again? this would be like a rain cycle, except in your very own body...

But how do we get around water? if the water was ingested once, say, from a mother's milk or later in life a glass of water, then it could also go through the cycle as if it were rain water in the water cycle.

Now, to produce the organs!

If we were getting vitamen d from the sun, and we also get photons. if we were to insert, inside a mucous [membrane](#), a 'polarized electron sheath,' we could capture and administer photon energy into our bodies. to make the water go from blood, to fuel, and back to blood, it would need to get re-energized by the electron sheath as it warms the blood. as you know, any warming of blood makes cells divide, so, the blood will be used up vitamen wise, but then produce fuels from the photons, electron sheath inside a membrane, and sunlight.